

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR A COMMERCIAL NAVY

FRIENDS of the Administration's Ship Purchase Bill urge immediate passage because a freight-carrying tonnage of 5,800,000 has been withdrawn from the ocean in six months, because thousands of car-loads of American cotton, wheat, and lumber lie awaiting shipment in seacoast railroad yards, because we want new ships to carry our new South American trade, and because private capital will not act. Its opponents admit much of the need, but object to the proposed remedy as both dangerous and inefficacious. Its friends say they have the votes to put the bill through the Senate, and according to preliminary tests, they have. But their opponents believe they have the arguments, and many influential newspapers are on their side. It has also happened in the past that votes have been won in the Senate by the reasoning of members like Mr. Root and Mr. Lodge, and, moreover, the rules of the Senate favor a wilful and skilful minority. Wherefore Washington correspondents hint that the bill may be talked to death, or held over to the next regular session, or an extra one called by the President. Yet what the *Boston Herald* calls "the most pernicious piece of legislation to which Mr. Wilson has ever lent his support" has sufficient chance of success to bring a large number of the more influential papers of the East to train their heavy editorial guns on it. Criticism from Senators and editors has led the committee to amend away some of the so-called "pernicious" features of their original handiwork. So that the proposition before the Senate is something like this:

The proceeds of a bond issue of \$30,000,000 are to be used for purchasing or building merchantmen for the Government. A Government Shipping Board is to be created, which in turn shall create a Government corporation which shall operate merchant vessels "in the trade between the Atlantic, Gulf, or Pacific ports of the United States and the ports of Central and South America and elsewhere to meet the requirements of the foreign commerce of the United States." The United States Government is to hold a majority of this corporation's stock. The President may lease, charter, or transfer to this corporation such naval auxiliaries or War Department vessels as are suitable for commercial use and are not required for naval use in time of peace. Further, the vessels to be acquired by the Government shall be, as far as possible, suitable for use as naval auxiliaries. It is provided in an amendment that all the vessels to be acquired under this act shall, "while employed solely as merchant vessels, be in all respects subject to the rules, regulations, and liabilities governing merchant vessels under the principles of international law, in like manner and to the same extent as merchant vessels in private ownership" under

American registry. Another amendment is intended to prevent all American ships, of government or private ownership, from carrying contraband by providing for an examination in American ports of all cargoes under the American flag destined for any foreign country in time of war.

This is the measure which carries out the ship-purchase policy enunciated in President Wilson's last address to Congress, and it meets an urgent need, in the opinion of a majority of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Present high ocean freight-rates, they say in their report, produce profits almost exclusively for foreign ship-owners or Americans owning stock in ships flying foreign flags. And "there is at present a lack of vessels, even of those flying foreign flags." One most important element in the situation, according to this report, is "the control by us, and in the interest of America as a whole, of our ocean transportation." Continuing:

"This control does not now exist. We stand helplessly at the water-front and let others do our business for us to their own great gain, subject to their own risks. They do it in their own way as to time, place, and character of transportation and no one will pretend they have extended to us in all respects equal facilities to those they have furnished their own people.

"We need control of the situation in several ways. Control should be exerted over rates of transportation in order that conditions like those existing to-day shall become impossible. . . .

"In the second place, control should be exerted as to the routes to be followed. In the interest of American commerce as a whole it should not be permitted that the necessity of European stockholders for earnings should dictate where and when ships must go."

Yet the committee does not desire "to create a government monopoly in the shipping business." For,

"It is not necessarily involved in the proposed legislation that the Government shall remain permanently interested in shipping. Wherever private interests will at reasonable rates and with proper facilities serve American commerce in ocean transportation, the Government will be more than content to have them do so."

The need of ships to carry wheat and cotton to Europe and to trade with South America is felt in the South. "Subsidy or no subsidy," says the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, "we have got to have more ocean-carrying tonnage," and—

"If private enterprise can not and will not go into it, then there is a need for government enterprise. Government ownership of transportation lines is not in favor, but government

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aid is being sought through all sorts of enterprises, even by the strictest constructionists. . . . When private enterprise is not able to do a thing that ought to be done for all the people, and the Government can do it, then we see no valid objection to government activity."

Another Southern daily, the *Savannah News*, admits that the Government's shipping line is an experiment, but says it will be a successful one and "a way will be found to operate ships in competition with the ships of other nations, and when it is, there will be plenty of private capital that will seek investment in ships." Other editors are aroused by the congestion of wheat at Galveston, and of cotton and lumber at New Orleans. Those opposing the bill, says the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, are standing "for the obstruction of our commerce to the war's end." Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, looks to see trade developed through Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Para, Cartagena, and other South-American ports. "The United States is losing trade right now" because of the obstructive action of private interests against the Ship Purchase Bill, declares the *Sioux City Tribune*, with which the *New York World* agrees, and it says in one of a series of editorials on the subject:

"We need these ships to-day for the promotion of our commerce, and we may need them to-morrow as naval auxiliaries for national defense. Both purposes are legitimate, but because such a policy would give the people something for their money and blast the hopes of those who never despair of getting their subsidy shovels at work in the Treasury, old-line Republicanism will fight it to the limit."

"Five months of war have

passed without a serious attempt by Americans to gain new markets in regions largely abandoned by the belligerents. If our manufacturers and merchants are waiting for subsidies, the delay is vain."

Some supporters of the bill, like the Hearst papers, indorse it in spite of the fact that it is intended to hand the new shipping system back to private control after it proves profitable. Others, like Senator Vardaman, oppose it for that very reason. The *New York Press* does not believe this transfer can be effected, and "when the Government goes into the shipping business, with the Treasury cheerfully footing the losses, whether tens or hundreds of millions, both American individuals that are out stay out and American individuals that are already in get out." Some opponents of the bill, too, say they would favor it were it confined to the South-American trade. The *New York Tribune*, for instance, is convinced that

"Private enterprise will not furnish the facilities we need to develop commerce with the east and west coasts of South America. The Government must be the pioneer there, either by granting postal subventions and cargo subsidies, by using its transports and war-vessels as freighters, or by buying and operating commercial lines. Money thus invested would bring a return worth while."

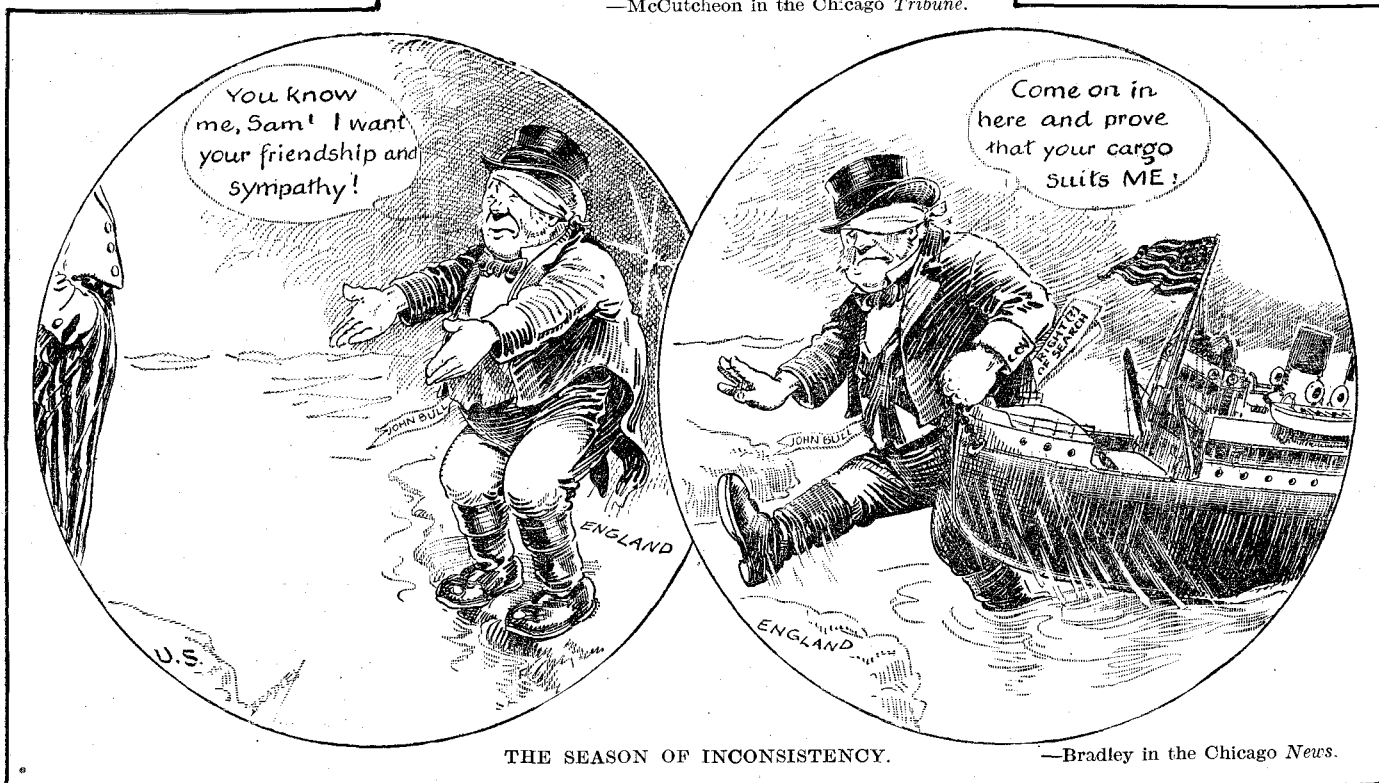
Turning to the out-and-out opponents of President Wilson's ship-purchase proposal, we must give Senator Root first place. As his term expires in March, this may be the last important piece of Congressional legislation upon which his remarkable mental powers are brought to bear. Mr. Root's first reason for considering the bill a dangerous one is that "it proposes to



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BRITANNIA MUST BE MORE CAREFUL HOW SHE WAVES THE RULES.

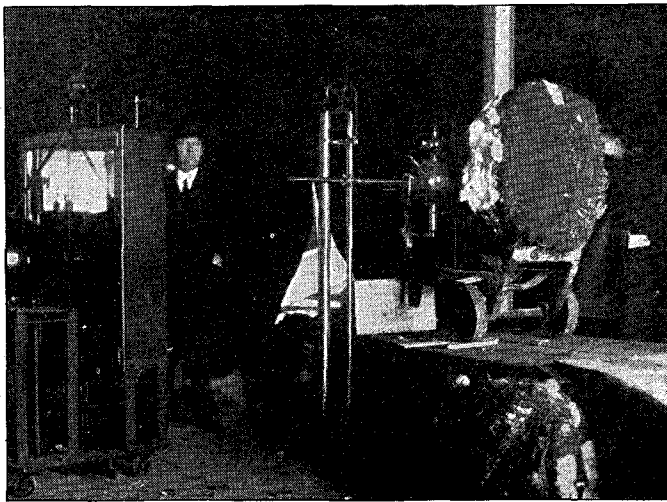
—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.



THE SEASON OF INCONSISTENCY.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

WHERE JOHN AND JONATHAN CLASH.



Photographs copyrighted by the American Press Association.

The group at the left shows the first batch of Belgians sent to this country, by the Belgian Relief Committee, to take up farming. On the right a bale of cotton is undergoing an x-ray examination before being shipped from an American port to Bremen, Germany. This is done to prevent the concealment of arms or ammunition in ostensibly non-contraband cargoes, a practise said to be far from rare.

WAR-TIME IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

embark the Government of the United States at very large expense in a business venture of a kind in which the private enterprise of the United States has uniformly met with loss rather than profit, and it proposes to embark the Government in such a venture practically without limit imposed by the Congress of the United States." Then, "it proposes to put the Government of the United States into foreign trade at a time when that trade necessarily involves frequent, almost constant, questions of critical importance, of great delicacy and difficulty, arising under the law of nations regarding neutral and belligerent rights." Thirdly, and most important in Mr. Root's opinion,

"It proposes to embark the Government of the United States in a business far more extreme than would be the ownership of railroads, far more extreme as an exercise of governmental authority than would be the ownership of telegraph- and telephone-lines. It proposes to put the Government of the United States in a position where it will step in and remedy the defects, the shortcomings, the failures of individual enterprise by raising money by taxation from all the people in order to carry on the business that individual enterprise has not carried on; and that means a complete reversal of the policy of the United States."

A number of practical objections were set forth by Senator Burton in the minority report on the bill. He does not believe it can accomplish the purpose it is intended to accomplish:

"In the first place, it would be impossible to build sufficient ships in a short period of time to produce any material effect on the amount of available tonnage.

"Merely to transfer ships from private to public ownership would accomplish nothing. The only other course apparently open is to purchase foreign tonnage now interned as the result of the war. It is, of course, open to question whether this could be accomplished without serious complications."

Reduction of freight-rates, says Senator Burton, could be brought about in other ways. Ship-owners, without being subsidized, could be encouraged by Government insurance or loans at a low rate. As far as South America is concerned, it is argued that transportation always follows trade, not trade transportation. Senator Burton concludes that the right of search would make trouble, as would also the constantly changing classification of contraband goods. In short, "every such craft set afloat would add one more risk of our being drawn into the present war." The last objection is a favorite both in the Senate and the press, and has already had the effect of inducing the Commerce Committee to amend the bill to meet it.

That the shipping difficulty is a real one is admitted by nearly

all the opponents of the Ship Purchase Bill. We learn from the *New York Journal of Commerce* that a tonnage of 5,800,000, approximating 13 per cent. of the world's total, has been withdrawn from the ocean since the war began. "About 3,500,000 tons represent German and Austrian shipping and 1,700,000 tons British vessels chartered by that Government." Yet our own merchant marine has increased. A *New York Times* Washington dispatch of January 4 notes that 103 vessels have been bought for American registry under the new law of last August. "Complete relief from the situation caused by the war was not to be expected in so short a time," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "but progress is being constantly made, and nothing can be gained by this proposed government intervention. New shipping can not be created out of hand, and that which is available can be obtained by private enterprise on as favorable terms as by the Government and can be more economically and efficiently operated." It occurs to the *Charleston News and Courier* that politics would inevitably intrude with government operation, for "there is not a port on the Atlantic, Pacific, or Gulf coasts which would not be insistent upon having a steamship line of its own if the Government were going to allow such a boon to any other port." This paper is one of several to quote steamship men who state that there are plenty of ships now available for the present demands of South-American trade. And the *New York Times* remarks that upon all the routes "there is an unusual quantity of shipping moving of an inconspicuous sort."

Convinced by some or all of these arguments, we find opposing the Ship Purchase Bill such Atlantic seacoast dailies as the *Boston Herald*, *New York Times*, *Evening Mail*, *Globe*, *Sun*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Herald*, and *Evening Post*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Public Ledger*, and *Inquirer*, *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record*, and *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*. The *San Diego Union* joins them from the Pacific Coast, while their viewpoint is shared by such inland papers as the *Rochester Post-Express*, *Indianapolis News*, *Chicago Tribune and News*, and *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Several of these papers denounce the ship-purchase plan as "socialistic," but the Socialist *New York Call* observes that the bill is being urged by capitalists for the benefit of capitalists. Yet this particular piece of State capitalism is not unpleasing, concludes *The Call*, because "it is a sort of 'step at a time' that the ruling class must take, and, knowing this, the Socialist has no objection to their taking it."

THE NEXT GREAT WAR IN SIGHT

THE CONSOLING thought that the terrific conflict in Europe will at any rate settle old scores and insure peace is now denied us by two experts on such subjects. One is the editor of *The Navy* (Washington), who foresees a distant struggle, and the other is a well-known French peace advocate who looks for a nearer combat—in fact, a series of them—immediately after this one. Whether America can preserve its neutrality through all the turmoil is not stated, but one of these writers warns us to be prepared. Urbain Gohier, who has written an illuminating book about us as “The People of the Twentieth Century,” believes that when the diplomats gather at the end of this war to arrange terms of peace, they will find the task impossible. In an article translated for the *New York Times* he declares that “the international and social questions which the present war is going to raise are too numerous, too complex, to be settled beyond appeal and irrevocably by any diplomatic agreements whatsoever.” Then will come the fight over the spoils. He writes:

“Remember the two Balkan wars. The first was terrible; the second was still more cruel. The allies who had crushed Turkey rent each other in their struggle to divide the booty.

“After the collapse of the German Empire and the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the booty will be richer, the participants therein more numerous, the difficulties more inextricable. While the great congress of 1915 or 1916 works for the reorganization of Europe, of Africa, and of a part of Asia on new bases, the combatants of the day before will not lay down their arms for good; perhaps they will take them up again with greater fury.

“Within each country formidable disorders will arise. Several millions of men will return home to their hearths with new souls. Their sufferings and perils will have given them other desires, other ideas, other manners. They will not dread violence as yesterday they dreaded it, and they will not have the same respect for human life: they will have seen death from too near by, and will have marched over the corpses of friends or enemies.

“Now they will find, in their respective countries, political life, economic life, social life, all turned topsyturvy. They will expect to regulate it anew; but their ideas will not be in concord and harmony.

“Actually one wishes no longer to recognize parties or cliques. Common peril reconciles adversaries, as common hatred of Germany has reconciled the French and the English, the English and the Russians. But these reconciliations are but conditional. They will last as long as the ordeal lasts that determined them. On the morrow of the peace England will find herself face to face with Russia, and the Socialists face to face with the con-

servative parties, the anticlericals face to face with the Catholics, and political coteries face to face with their rivals. . . .

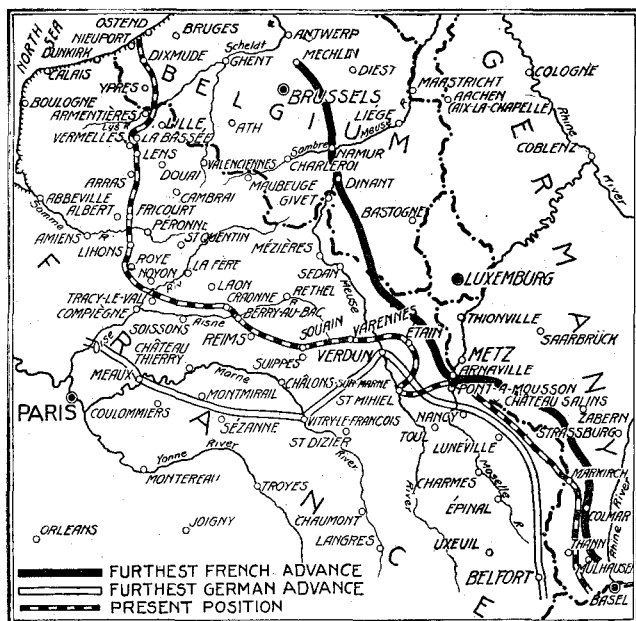
“To sum up, I foresee a long battle between the Germanic block and the Allies, followed by arduous difficulties among the Allies themselves, before the territorial, economic, and dynastic reorganization of Europe and its dependencies; thereafter, social disorders of great violence.”

Turning from the peace advocate to the naval expert, we find the editor of *The Navy* looking for a world-wide convulsion that may set race against race and continent against continent. Instead of this being the last great war, he believes, it “is much more probably but the first of a series of tremendous world-wide conflicts that will be fought by the inhabitants of the earth, for national supremacy, until that supremacy is obtained by some single people, or possibly by an amalgamated race, the ingredients of which are just now being thrown into the melting-pot.” He reminds us that despite civilization, despite religion, despite everything, we now see that “primitive brutal instincts are as strong as ever.” And if enlightened Europe suddenly bursts into an orgy of savagery, what can we expect of the black, brown, and yellow millions when they learn to handle the white man’s weapons? As he argues:

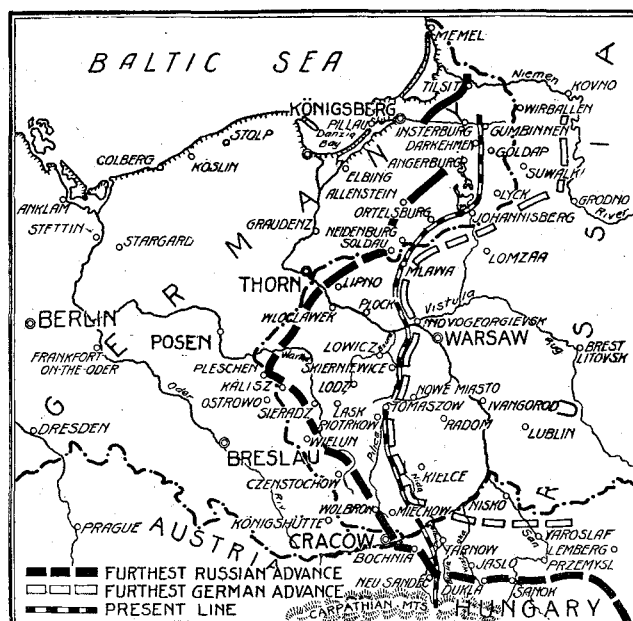
“It would be idle to expect that the next fifty, one hundred, or five hundred years would materially change the nature of the human race. In fact, it is much more reasonable to assume that when the scientific knowledge which has been discovered by the white race has been assimilated by the peoples of Asia and Africa, who have not had the advantages of the culture accompanying that scientific development, but who will be able to use for their own ends the highly developed modern offensive weapons, there will be an attack made by those races upon the white civilization, and if the white race has not by that time deteriorated so as to be unable to offer effectual resistance to their attacks, there will be a series of wars of such tremendous extent that the wars which have been fought previously will appear insignificant.

“In the past, rivers and mountains have formed barriers, so that it was difficult for tribes or alliances of neighboring tribes to wage war beyond their own territories, but the rivers and mountains are no longer insurmountable obstacles. The oceans alone, at the present time, furnish an obstacle to the transportation of large armies; but if the past fifty years is a criterion of what is coming within the next century, the oceans will present no more difficulties to invading forces than did the narrow Tiber in Italy to the enemies of Rome at the opening of Roman history.

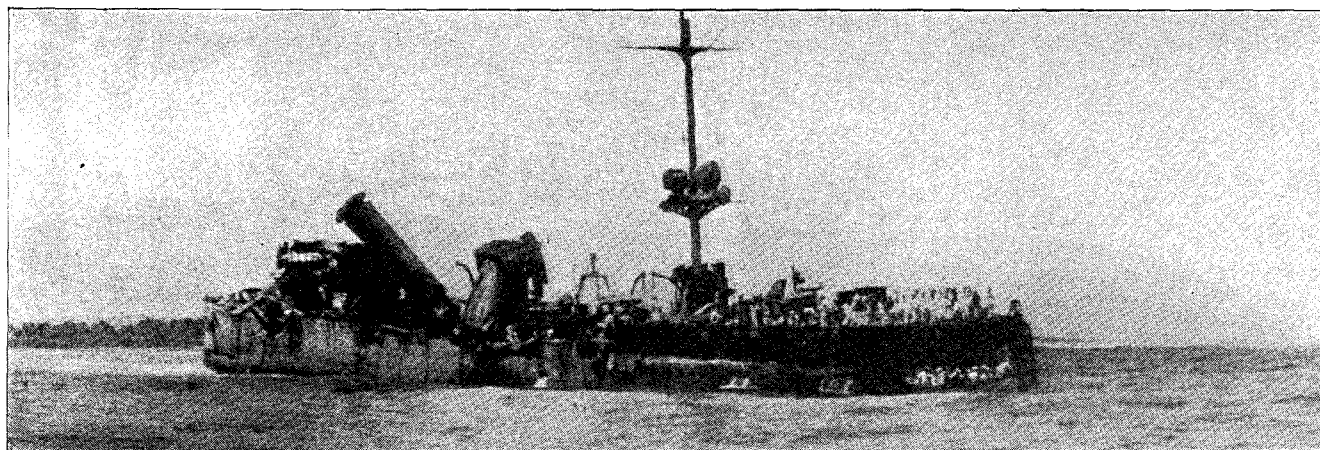
“When Afro-Eurasia has passed under the domination of the final winner and its now undeveloped peoples have assimilated the war science of the modern world, then will come the test of the New World’s strength. May we be prepared!”



After diagrams in the *New York "Sun."*



THE EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE WAR.



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WRECK OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN COMMERCE-DESTROYER EMDEN.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE FRANK CASE

AMERICA seems to be having its *cause célèbre* of anti-Semitism in the case of Leo M. Frank, of Atlanta, which, according to one authority, ranks second in international importance with the "blood-ritual" murder trial of Mendel Beilis in Russia. And, as in the Dreyfus affair in France, we read that Jews in all parts of the world have come to the aid of Frank with published protests and funds contributed for his defense. "Sad to say, the old, and, as we thought, outworn, religious prejudice against the Jew was employed in full force, and it was determined to hang the Jew," remarks the New Orleans *Jewish Ledger*, which adds: "The murder was a most atrocious one, yet the trial of Frank exceeded it in atrocity." "No one can deny that under the circumstances the execution of Frank would be a travesty of justice," declares the San Francisco *Emanuel*, which regards the condemned man as "the victim of mob spirit." And the New York *American Hebrew* asserts that the case "affects the life and liberty of every American citizen."

Three times sentenced to death for the murder in April, 1913, of Mary Phagan, a fourteen-year-old girl employed in the pencil-factory of which he was superintendent, Frank now secures what practically amounts to a stay of execution, press reports tell us, until such time as the United States Supreme Court shall have reviewed the entire record of the trial and decided "whether a constitutional right was denied to him in his being excluded from the trial court-room when the jury returned its verdict of guilty." This is a point that has never been determined by the Supreme Court; and in applauding its action in granting Frank's appeal for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the New York *World* remarks that "where the defendant in a murder trial is excluded from court because of threats of mob violence when the jury returns its verdict, that is more the due process of lynch law than the due process of statute law." The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "those who believe Frank to be a murderer should unite with those who believe him to be a helpless victim of race prejudice in approval of this court action," because "too many protections can not well be placed around the infliction of the death penalty where race and religious questions may have developed prejudice." Among many other journals which approve the Supreme Court's course are the Newark *News*, the New York *Morning Telegraph*, and the San Diego *Union*, which tells us that there is a very prevalent belief throughout the country that Frank did not have a fair trial, while we read in the Syracuse *Herald* that—

"Tho the fate of only one man is involved in the celebrated legal conflict, just and upright citizens who have studied this strange chapter of criminal history must recognize that when the

rights of an individual are trampled upon in such a way, the rights of all would be potentially imperiled if the vicious precedent in his case were allowed to prevail. . . .

"He was convicted chiefly on the testimony of an alleged negro accomplice, who afterward recanted. The recantation, of course, did not appear in the trial; but what did appear there, in a sinister form, was an outbreak of mob fury against Frank which led his trial lawyers, who were justified in feeling that his life was in danger, to keep him away from the court-room when the jury brought in its verdict. It was one of the most outrageous exhibitions on record of mobocracy invading the sacred precincts of justice."

"If the circumstances under which Frank was convicted of murder," observes the New York *Herald*, "were such as to render a fair trial impossible, it is of far more importance to the State than to Frank that a new trial should be granted," while the Brooklyn *Times* declares flatly that "Frank was adjudged guilty not because he was guilty, but because of unreasoning race prejudice against him."

A "crime wave" had been sweeping over the city, it appears, and a writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, who professes to render "an unbiased statement of the case," remarks that, as usually happens at such a time, the hue and cry was raised in Atlanta "that some one be punished as a lesson to others and in expiation of the crimes that had been committed." Both the people and the mayor declared the police to be incompetent, and "the police realized that if they meant to retain their jobs and the confidence of the people they must secure a conviction at the next opportunity that presented itself." The chance came, continues this writer, and, calling our attention to the prejudice in Atlanta against the Jews, he adds:

"Frank, part owner of the pencil-factory and its superintendent, was a Jew—almost enough, in the minds of some of Atlanta's voters, to indict him without further evidence on the charge of the murder of the girl he had employed. A Jew was a prize subject for the accusation of the crime—much better than a negro. In the South they do not hate the negroes. They don't respect them, they deny rights to, disfranchise, lynch, and pity them; but they do not hate them. To hate them would mean some acknowledgment of the equality of white and blackamoor, which no true Southerner will admit."

We read further that the negro's "chances for arousing the hatred of the white by commercial jealousy are automatically obviated because he is not allowed to have any business except that of being a servant." On the other hand,

"The Jew is an aggressive business competitor and compels outward respect at least because of his ability to secure trade, and thereby insure himself and family a good living. He, mayhap, owns a motor-car, and causes competitors to meet his prices. He contributes to the local charities and relieves the suffering of the poor, Jew and Gentile alike. So he is thoroughly

hated, from economic jealousy as well as from religious prejudice, the one intensifying the other."

On the other hand, Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, is "very clear in the opinion that those who are undertaking to attribute developments in the Frank case to local hostility against the Hebrews are doing violent injustice to Atlanta and still greater injustice to the very large element of our Jewish population numbered among our most prominent, enterprising, and highly esteemed citizens." He goes on to say:

"Without regard to the guilt or the innocence of Frank, not one thing that has happened in the developments of his case would have been otherwise had Frank been anything else than a Jew. Whatever hostility there was against him as a defendant was not because, but in spite of the fact, that he was a Jew, for there never has been a time since Atlanta was a city when its Jewish population has not figured prominently in all matters of business development and civic enterprises with the most cordial and friendly cooperation on the part of their associates of other faiths."

UNION MEN TO PAY BOYCOTT DAMAGES

THE BIRTH of the Labor party in England, we are reminded, was due to an English court decision very similar to that handed down last week by the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters' case. So in this country, the *New York Globe* predicts, the Danbury case "is likely to have important political effects." For, as the *New York Sun* remarks, "the general principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the personal liability of each and every consenting member of a union for the collective or corporate acts of the union itself is the most effective restraint upon labor warfare that can be imagined or desired." It means, the same paper goes on to say, "either that all the thrifty and substantial members of a union are certain to desert it when it makes an aggressive fight by means of the boycott, or else that the boycott will be rendered nugatory by the compensation which its victims may levy upon the members of the union." Many union officials, says a Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, fear that "the membership lists of labor-unions will be woefully thinned of members of responsibility," since under this decision any property-holding member of a union may be forced under the Sherman Antitrust Law to respond to damages for a boycott started by his union. "I feel awful in regard to how the men will take this when their homes are sold to pay this terrible judgment," says Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, adding: "They will not easily submit. I can't tell you what will occur."

The history of this famous case goes back to July, 1902, when hatters in the employ of Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Connecticut, struck because that firm refused to unionize its shops. In August of the same year the firm brought suit for \$80,000 damages against the Danbury Hatters' Union and the individual strikers, alleging that through the United Hatters and the American Federation of Labor its name had been posted all over the country on the "unfair list" and as one of the concerns which "we don't patronize." The homes, bank deposits, and other property of the strikers were attached to secure payment in case of judgment. From the Superior Court of Connecticut the case was advanced to the Federal District Court, because it involved interstate trade, and in 1908 this court decided in favor of the firm, awarding damages of \$74,000, which under the tripling provision of the Sherman Law became \$222,000. The Circuit Court of Appeals set aside this judgment on question of doubt, but in 1909 the United States Supreme Court sustained the District Court in its contention that the case came under the Sherman Law, and ordered a new trial. In 1912 this new trial resulted in a decision for the firm, allowing the full claim of \$80,000 to be trebled and costs added. In its final disposal

of the case last week the United States Supreme Court confirms this verdict, settling the question of the individual responsibility of members of a labor-union for acts done by the union of a nature that must of necessity be within the knowledge of the members. Of the original 191 individual defendants in this case only about 180 are now living, and these are ordered to pay damages amounting to about \$260,000. In handing down the decision, which was unanimous, Justice Holmes said in part:

"The substance of the charge is that the plaintiffs were hat manufacturers who employed non-union labor; that the defendants were members of the United Hatters of North America and also of the American Federation of Labor; that in pursuance of a general scheme to unionize the labor employed by manufacturers of fur hats (a purpose made effective against all but a few manufacturers), the defendants and other members of the United Hatters caused the American Federation of Labor to declare a boycott against the plaintiff and against all hats sold by the plaintiff to dealers; and that they carried out their plan with such success that they have restrained or destroyed the plaintiff's commerce with other States.

"The jury could not but find that by the usage of the unions the acts complained of were authorized without regard to their interference with commerce among the States. As to the argument that members of the union should not be held to account for what their officers did, it is a tax upon credulity to ask any one to believe that members of labor-unions of that kind did not know the primary and secondary boycott, and that the use of 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' lists were means expected to be employed in the effort to unionize these shops.

"It requires more than the blindness of justice not to see that many branches of the United Hatters and of the Federation of Labor, to both of which the defendants belong, in pursuance of a plan emanating from headquarters, made use of such lists and of the primary and secondary boycott in their effort to subdue the plaintiff to their demands.

"Union labor was used and a strike of the plaintiff's employees was ordered and carried out to the same end, and the purpose to break up the plaintiff's commerce affected the quality of the acts.

"We agree with the Circuit Court of Appeals that a combination and conspiracy, forbidden by the statute, were proved, and that the question is narrowed to the responsibility of the defendants for what was done by the sanction and procurement of the societies above named."

This celebrated case, remarks the *New York World*, has determined that organized boycotts against any line of interstate trade constitute an unlawful restraint of such trade under the Sherman Law, and has established the individual liability of members of labor-unions for illegal acts of their organizations. While the conservative papers generally welcome and applaud the decision, the *New York Times* remarking that "it is welcomed by everybody except those who want to break the law," we find the *New York Globe* predicting that "it will not be accepted by large elements of the population," and that "renewed efforts will be made to repeal or modify the Sherman Law." And in the *Socialist New York Call* we read:

"After eleven years of litigation, the Supreme Court has decided that the verdict mulcting the treasury of the Danbury Hatters' Union must be upheld. The union must pay a quarter of a million dollars' damages under the Sherman Law, which was originally directed against the trusts, and carried with it provisions that made the offenders pay threefold damages.

"If the union can not pay—and there are few local treasuries that have one-twentieth of the amount assessed—the members of the union—there are but 200 of them—will lose their homes. How many they have, we have no means of knowing. It would be marvelous indeed if there were homes enough owned by these 200 workers to pay one-tenth of the demand, but whatever there are will be seized, and nothing but the formal process of seizure or 'foreclosure' now remains.

"Probably Mr. Gompers will devote half a dozen pages of mourning in *The American Federationist* to the affair and prove conclusively that the whole business was a farce and an outrage and a miscarriage of justice and what not; and possibly he will allude in reproachful contrast to the fining of John D. Rockefeller \$29,240,000 by Judge Landis and the setting aside of the verdict by Judge Grosscup. But all this will have no effect.



CURIOSITIES OF MILITARY LAW.

—Bradley in the Chicago News.

Words are not wanted, but action. Mr. Gompers may get as mad as any Danbury hatter, but that cuts no figure.

"We know one contrast Mr. Gompers will not draw, however. It deals with what the workingmen of England did when the House of Lords got gay and mulcted their unions in the Taff Vale decision; how they formed a Labor party and went in for political action, and how, while their party was at best semi-Socialist, it was effective enough to make the aristocratic plunderers reverse themselves and forever put an end to union-treasury plundering in England. But Mr. Gompers doesn't believe in political action. He has a horror of it, and, presumably, prefers the United States Supreme Court as a guardian of the liberties of the workingmen.

"The Danbury hatters will have to submit; they have no other choice now. But they can set to work and help abolish the power that mulcted them; not the Supreme Court in particular, which is only a capitalist tool, but the power of the capitalist class.

"They can do it through Socialism, and through Socialism alone, with the assistance of all other labor, organized and unorganized, of course."

While the Supreme Court's decision finally disposes of the Danbury Hatters' case, some authorities, we are told by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, still contend that the principles involved will not be cleared of doubt until a similar case has been tried under the new Clayton Antitrust Act. The labor clauses of this act, it will be remembered, provide that "nothing in the Antitrust Law shall be construed . . . to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof," and that no restraining order or injunction in a labor dispute shall prevent persons "from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do." Commenting on these clauses, the New York *Evening Post* points to the word "lawfully" in the first, and goes on to say of the second that it refers only to the question of injunctions and "does not of itself legitimate the thing against which the injunction is forbidden." Moreover, "it appears to apply only to the primary, and not to the secondary, boycott, since it limits its terms to a 'party to such dispute'"; and, further, notes this paper, the law specifies that the "means" must be "lawful." The Newark *News*, however, recalls the fact that former Attorney-General Wickersham has criticized the Clayton Act on the ground that it legalizes the secondary boycott, and that a number of other legal authorities share

his opinion. "It is unfortunate," remarks the New York *Commercial*, "that Congress has opened the way for further litigation," and the Boston *Transcript*, foreseeing that "the test will have to be made," thinks that "the sooner it is done the better."

TERRE HAUTE'S JAILED GOVERNMENT

THE WHOLESALE ARREST of practically its entire city government and many of its leading politicians would be enough to draw outside attention to the busy city of Terre Haute, even if the Mayor, as soon as he was out on bail, had not started for Washington to arouse Southern Democrats against Federal interference with local elections. The United States courts, it seems, have jurisdiction because a United States Senator and Congressman were elected at the last general election when the acts complained of took place. Mayor Donn Roberts leads the list of over a hundred arrested, and, according to the dispatches, "is accused of levying against proprietors of saloons, dance-halls, gambling-houses, and resorts, assessments to be used for the registration of voters; of hiring men to transport repeaters from one precinct to another, conspiring to place only men this money could influence on certain election boards, of ordering the arrest of certain men to prevent their voting, and of directing the making of false registration-cards." And to cut off premature rejoicing in more righteous communities, the District Attorney hints of investigations in Indianapolis, Evansville, and over the line, in Paris, Illinois.

"The best thing that could happen for the Democratic party in Indiana," says the New York *Evening Post*, "would be the conviction of the guilty persons involved in this 'industry,' no matter how high their official positions." With this the Indianapolis *News* agrees. Tho it notes that the list of indictments includes men who call themselves Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats, yet "the men under arrest are all members of the Crawford-Fairbanks-Roberts machine, and most of them are habitués of the 'red-light' district." That is, it adds, "they belong to the governing class in Terre Haute." And the Indianapolis daily goes on to explain its joy in the blow dealt at this "system":

"Precisely such crimes have for years marked Terre Haute

elections. The men guilty of them have never felt that there was the slightest danger that punishment would follow. They have gone about the business as tho it were a legitimate industry. . . . There is no worse machine in the United States than that which of late has assumed to represent and to speak and act for the Democrats of Indiana."

Mayor Roberts slipped off to Washington, we are told, with the remark: "I can raise more hell in a short time than any other one man down there." He returned to Indianapolis on the same train with the President—but not in the same car, it is noted. In Washington, says a New York *Sun* dispatch, Southern Democratic leaders took considerable interest in the case. It is not pleasing to them, as "they affect to see in it the ghost of the 'force bill' stalking abroad and the possibility that in some future election a Republican Administration, acting on the precedent now being established by a Democratic District Attorney in Indiana, may order its Federal District Attorneys in the South to proceed against Democrats for interfering with the exercise of the franchise by the negro voter." Congressman Stanley, of Kentucky, we are told, has been induced to act as counsel for the indicted men. Nevertheless the Indianapolis

News feels assured that Mayor Roberts is laboring under a delusion in expecting any real help from Washington:

"He was able absolutely to boss the government of Terre Haute, and even to exert some influence in Indiana politics. But when it comes to tackling the Federal Government he is likely to find that it is beyond his reach. Other men have made the same mistake. . . . We fear that he will have to meet the charges against him in the court presided over by Judge Anderson. It is, however, quite characteristic of him that he should think that there is some way in which courts can be controlled, or legal process perverted. So we are in no way surprised that he should think that he can stir up the Southern Senators by showing them where his prosecution would lead to in cases of preventing negroes from voting, or feel that he can bring influence to bear on the Attorney-General of the United States that will stay the cruel hand of District-Attorney Dailey. We note, however, that the work of raising money for the defense of Roberts is already under way. Dan Alban and Nick Burson, saloon-keepers, are to raise funds from the Hungarians and Roumanians; George Sovern, gambler, is to canvass the other gamblers and the saloon men, and Tommy Smith, city judge, is to get money from any one who will contribute. These four men, we pause to remark, are also under indictment."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SPADES are trumps in the European war game.—*Wall Street Journal*.

TURKEY is now in a position to issue the bluest of blue books.—*Houston Chronicle*.

IT seems as tho those hundred years of peace had been celebrated just in time.—*Boston Transcript*.

"Is civilization a disease?" asks a highbrow professor. If it is, Europe is fast eradicating it.—*Kansas City Journal*.

YOUNG 1915 is now in a position to realize exactly how President Wilson felt when he inherited the Mexican muddle.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE Denver Chinaman who has joined the Navy must have heard Gus Gardner say that most of the ships were junk.—*Washington Post*.

THE way things are going it looks as if Davy Jones's submarine fleet may be the largest of all by the time the war is over.—*Boston Traveler*.

"APPROACH us in our own language," is the warning of Berlin to American business firms. Now there will be some near-German atrocities.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE new election laws in China fix the Presidential term at ten years, or indefinitely. There's a one-term plank that even Woodrow Wilson could subscribe to.—*Boston Transcript*.

WHEN all the war correspondents get back, several high government officials will have stiff competition on the Chautauqua circuit.—*Chicago Herald*.

HENRY JAMES has been writing articles on the war, too, but most of his stuff has been held up, the censors thinking it was in code.—*Boston Transcript*.

APPARENTLY the only difference between a "disorderly rout" and a "withdrawal for strategic purposes" is the difference in the source of the news.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THOSE Japanese troops coming by way of Vladivostok to the aid of the Russians look surprisingly like the Russian troops shipped from Archangel earlier in the season to help the English in France.—*New York World*.

HAVING got commission government, Niagara Falls now proposes to abolish all her saloons. Her citizens should remember the recent scientific prediction that Niagara Falls will be dry in 1,000 years.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

THE world also harvested a bumper crop of trouble in 1914.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE war-ships with the most awe-inspiring names seem to be the easiest victims.—*Columbia State*.

WHY don't Mexican ex-Presidents mobilize and carry everything before them?—*Washington Post*.

WAIST-DEEP in snow, we can well believe that the Allies stand the German fire coolly.—*Boston Transcript*.

A POSSIBLE explanation of the marked decrease in mountain feuds is that the survivors have moved to New York.—*Washington Post*.

MANY towns in East Prussia are renaming streets for General von Hindenburg. The streets also go both ways.—*New York World*.

THE pessimistically inclined who have been crying that Christianity is a failure might wait until it has been tried.—*Washington Post*.

THE trouble with Colonel Bryan's overtures of peace is that the other nations do not seem to be able to catch the tune.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

UNEMPLOYED American pacifists might keep in practise by attempting to settle the patronage war in the Senate.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

THE insurrection in the Philippines seems to have been a good deal easier to suppress than the recent insurrection in Colorado.—*Springfield Republican*.

WE congratulate the Germans on the fact that in the preparation of defenses their soldiers are considerably more expert than their diplomats.—*Boston Transcript*.

As an evidence that the Germans have a highly developed sense of humor, there is the physician who told the Kaiser to lead a quiet life.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THERE's some consolation in the reflection that after the war some of those medieval European cities can use the trenches for subways and sewer systems.—*Boston Transcript*.

IF Germany and Russia continue to take as many prisoners of war from each other as they claim, it will not be long before Germany is Russianized and Russia Teutonized by sheer weight of numbers.—*Chicago Herald*.

"HARD times or not," comments our friend *The Herald*, "the American benefactions for 1914, \$315,000,000, were larger than those of 1912 or 1913." They had to be, on account of the hard times.—*Boston Transcript*.



HE'S A PATIENT OLD CUSS, BUT HE'S NO "JOB."

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



From "The Sphere," London. Copyrighted by the New York Herald Company.

THE LIGHTNING RUSH OF THE BENGAL LANCERS.

INDIA'S MARTIAL ENTHUSIASM

A WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM, unparalleled since the Mutiny of 1857, has swept over the Sikhs and other martial clans of India, and every native regiment is eager to be sent to the firing-line in Europe. Every contingent raised for European service is swamped with recruits, and those who perforce must be left behind are pestering the life out of the military authorities to induce them to form still larger regiments for service abroad. At least so we learn from a Sikh organ, the *Khalsa Advocate*, published at Amritsa in the Punjab, which reports that this warlike community, the backbone of "the native army of India," has been spoiling for a fight, and the European conflict has given it the very opportunity it desired. The language in which this is stated is characteristic:

"In the past days of peace, when the military Sikhs basked in the sun and whiled away their time in hearing old tales and legends, they used to feel dozy, and, even when the story was at its highest pitch, went to sleep. They always aspired to war, in which they expected to win laurels for those on whose salt they have been idly feeding themselves for years. They used to fly, even without being asked, to a place where questions concerning the war were at issue. Their arms always throbbed for swords with which they might make slaughter of all the enemies of the British Government, and their genuine nature could only be determined by their constitution. Luckily, as we would call it, for those 'desperadoes' it so happened that the chance of showing their rightly vaunted bravery soon came to hand. Their hearts were buoyed up with hope, and nearly all the Sikhs, tho even in some cases they had to entreat their officers, managed to go to the front.

Following their example, even those Jats (cultivators of the military caste) who had never handled a sword, began to wander about like madmen asking everybody who came in their way if there was any chance of their recruitment. Accordingly, as soon as their desires were fulfilled, they felt as happy as if they had won in the field."



INDIA'S SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND.

INDIA—"Yes. Yes. I'll sign, I really will."—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

Old Sikh soldiers, who had retired from the Army and had even emigrated to parts of the world remote from India, flew to the colors when they heard of the war. How great was the enthusiasm among them can be gathered from the London *Indian Magazine and Review*, in which the following story appeared:

"We had practical demonstration of the wide-spread desire of Indians to take part in the war when a tall, vigorous Sikh, from the Argentine, arrived at headquarters, unexpected and unannounced. While working peacefully on a sugar-plantation, a thousand miles inland from Buenos Aires, he heard of the war in Europe—heard, too, that Indian troops were to fight side by side with the British for the King-Emperor; heard, above all, that his old regiment, the 49th Sikhs, was to be sent to the front. The news stirred the warrior in him; the call was irresistible; he started immediately for England. Fourteen Englishmen from the same plantation also responded to the call, and on board the steamer were eighty in all, hurrying home to enlist. Arjun Singh, an experienced soldier, turned the time to good account by giving them daily drill during the voyage. As soon as his story was known, news of his arrival in London was sent to the officer in command of the Sikhs, and in due course his heart's desire was fulfilled in the summons to join his old regiment which, by a singular coincidence, happened to belong to the Indian contingent in France."

THE WOOING OF ITALY

ITALY HAS ASPIRATIONS, and is expected at any moment to enter the war upon the side of the Allies, if she thinks that she will thereby secure the realization of her desires. This is clear from the tone of the Italian press, and particularly from the significant speech made at the opening of the Italian Parliament by Premier Salandra. According to the Rome *Tribuna*, the Premier, while promising to preserve the neutrality of Italy, said: "In view of the necessity of protecting Italian interests, a declaration of neutrality alone is not sufficient to safeguard the country against contingencies which may arise in consequence of this enormous upheaval. The political divisions of the Continent of Europe are about to be modified. Italy has her position as a Great Power to maintain, vital interests to protect, and policies which she must preserve intact. She must be watchful, powerful, and ready for any eventuality."

The Italian papers interpret these rather cryptic utterances to mean that Italy has now the opportunity to make herself the only serious influence in the Adriatic, a Moslem power in Africa, and to obtain from Austria the two provinces of Trent and Trieste, the "Unredeemed Italy" of song and story.

That Italy expects the support of the Allies in these ambitions, and particularly that of Great Britain, is evident from the following paragraph in the Rome *Idea Nazionale*:

"The day when Italy undertakes to realize these aspirations she will find full and unconditional support. Great Britain is favorable to Italy gaining the supremacy in the Adriatic which is so necessary to her existence. If Great Britain needs Italy's support in Africa, it will be only a matter of one or two army corps . . . and would not diminish Italian military power in Europe."

Meantime, while all the other Powers have their hands full, Italy is quietly proceeding to turn the Adriatic into an Italian lake. From cable reports we learn that she has seized the Albanian port of Avlona, which may be regarded as the key of the Adriatic, and has announced that the whole of Albania is now an Italian sphere of influence. Nine months ago, we are told, such a step would have infuriated Austria to the point of war, and would do so still but for the restraining influence of Germany, to whom Italian neutrality is vital. To this end Germany has sent to Italy her greatest statesman and diplomat, Prince von Bülow, who, many journals allege, will attempt to keep Italy neutral with a promise of the Province of Trent.

His advent has not been marked by any great enthusiasm in the Italian press. The semiofficial Rome *Tribuna*, indeed, gives him this warning:

"Prince von Bülow is too intelligent not to feel the delicacy of the present moment and to understand what limits it imposes upon diplomatic action in a country which wishes to maintain an absolute independence of will and opinion and in that alone feels the guaranty of its own destinies."

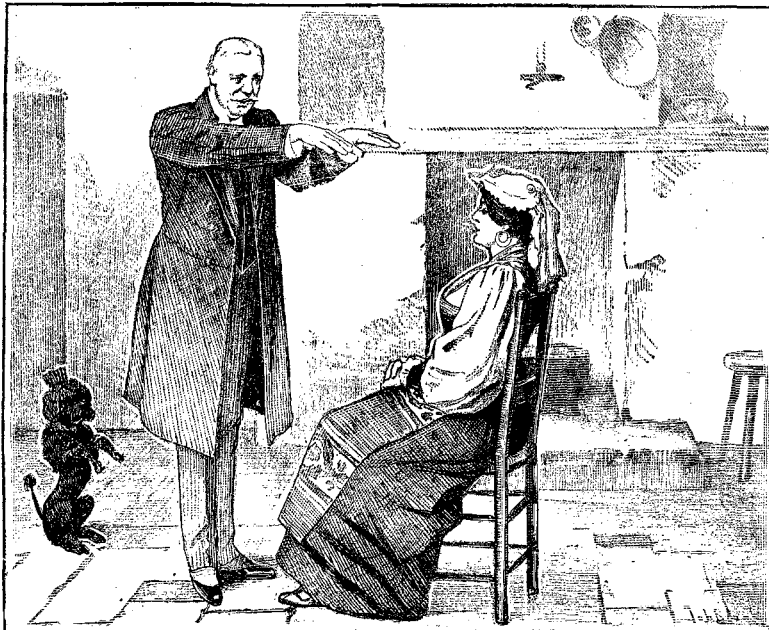
The powerful Milan *Corriere della Sera* thinks that the appointment of Von Bülow is an attempt by Germany to "put pressure on the Italian Government" and on public opinion, and then goes on to recall certain unfortunate remarks made by the Prince last September which did not add to his popularity in Italy, despite the fact that he has been a resident in Rome since his retirement from the German Chancellorship. The unkindest cut of all comes from the *Popolo Romano*, which entirely ignores his diplomatic character and en-

thusiastically welcomes his return as "an old subscriber."

Even the German press are none too sanguine of Prince von Bülow's ability to keep Italy neutral. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* hints that the Prince himself thinks that he has a hard task before him and quotes him as saying that he "would even break stones on the Empire's behalf." The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which became a semiofficial paper under Bülow's régime and perhaps speaks under his inspiration, says in a not very hopeful article:

"To lead Italian policy away from its healthy egoism, as it has just been enunciated by its responsible leader [Salandra], can not be Prince von Bülow's task. He could not fulfil it, if it were. The political situation in Italy is now more difficult than it was a few weeks ago, and we must not expect too much. At any rate, the uncommonly shrewd new German Ambassador at the Quirinal will be able to work successfully against the intrigues of our enemies' diplomats in Rome. What he can accomplish beyond this is dependent upon those great historic events that are now developing before our eyes. We can, however, at least say this: Whatever can be gained in Rome for the benefit of Germany, Prince von Bülow will gain."

Many of the English papers consider that Italy is only waiting until one or other of the belligerent Powers commits some act which can afford Italy an honorable pretext for entering the conflict on the side of the Allies. They refuse to believe that Prince von Bülow will be able to restrain Italy once she has made up her mind, and think that Italian statesmen will resent any form of pressure.



BÜLOW'S SÉANCE.

BÜLOW—"Say, 'Germany and Austria are my best friends.'"

—Amsterdammer.



THE MISFIT.

—Daily Graphic (London).

HOW THE CONTINENT TAKES OUR SHIPPING PROTEST

ALL NEUTRAL LANDS whose business has been hurt by the blockade are naturally keenly interested in our protest against British interference with our shipping. Last week we gave the American and English comment on it. The Scandinavian countries, which are much affected, have so far reserved comment, and the Swedish newspapers, at the suggestion of their Government, have limited themselves to quoting the English and American press, while the Danish papers are also silent. In Italy, on the other hand, there is considerable irritation at the restrictions on Italian commerce imposed by the Allies. The semiofficial Rome *Tribuna* thus leads the chorus:

"Complaints of Italian ship-owners, merchants, and manufacturers at the indiscreet and vexatious way in which English and French war-ships are exercising the right of search among our merchant ships bound for Italian ports from neutral countries are becoming increasingly strong. We are truly sorry to have to say clearly that such action is producing no small amount of discontent, which may have consequences that the Governments of France and England and their representatives in Italy will not be able to ignore."

The *Tribuna* thinks that an excess of zeal on the part of the Allies is responsible for the trouble. Another Roman paper, the *Giornale d'Italia*, has a long article from its Genoa correspondent in which he loudly protests that the Allies are causing a dislocation of Italian industry and calls upon the Italian Government to take immediate steps "to remedy a situation which is almost unbearable."

In Germany the note has been received with what the London *Daily Mail* terms "exultant satisfaction." The majority of the German papers declare that the President has taken a stand from which it is impossible to retreat. The *Kölnische Zeitung* makes a novel proposition:

"Would it be too much to ask America, just for the sake of giving her neutrality an equivoise, that she should enforce the possibility of sending war material to Germany and Austria, possibly under the protection of American battle-ships?"

"The American Government must examine the question whether they can indorse the responsibility of allowing rules established by England in the present war to become precedents in future wars."

It then proceeds to state that England is unable to conquer Germany in fair fight and is using her fleet and contraband list to obtain an undue advantage. The same idea is presented by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which considers that—

"England's navalism threatens the economic life, and even the very existence, of all neutrals, and the time must come when the neutral countries will unite to defend themselves. The English overrate the power of their fleet, the centenary of whose prestige is not proportioned to its real value."

"England will listen to neutral complaints as soon as she is ordered to. President Wilson has intended to attain that result. He simply needs to stop the exportation of arms, ammunition, and war material to the Triple Entente Powers and England will be at his feet."

In France, the newspapers are generally conciliatory, and state that they are of the opinion that the just claims of America will be cordially met, and refuse to believe that there will be any friction. The *Petit Parisien* says:

"The Allies are as anxious as America to find a solution of the delicate problem. The evident sympathy of the American people discounts the apparent harshness of the protest. We await the issue confidently."

Similar in tone is the comment of the Paris *Éclair*, which devotes two columns to discussing the question in detail and concludes:

"We appreciate the calmness and friendly tone of the American press, for it is undeniable that this is the most difficult and most troublesome question raised since the hostilities began."

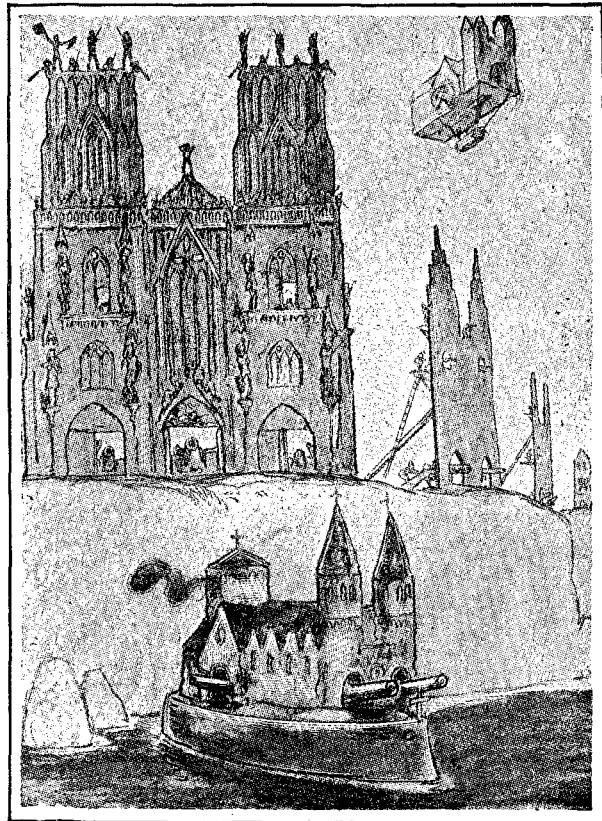
On the other hand, that great Paris organ, the *Figaro*, is very



NO QUARTER GIVEN.

"Skin him! Skin him!"
 "What is he? An Englishman or a Russian?"
 "Neither. It's our worst enemy, a Pessimist!"

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE HIGHER WARFARE.

"Now that it has been proved that the German barbarians hesitate to fire on cathedrals, England has been able to devise a brilliant plan for the fortification of her coasts."

—© *Jugend* (Munich).

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE SITUATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

angry and pointblank accuses the President of "playing politics," alleging that American trade has not suffered in the slightest:

"American statistics show that the November exports to Italy were valued at \$17,000,000, against \$7,500,000 in the November preceding; to Denmark, \$13,000,000, against \$1,000,000; to Norway, \$16,000,000, against \$750,000, and to Sweden, \$7,500,000, against \$1,000,000. It does not appear at first sight as if American commerce was suffering so terribly from the surveillance by the allied cruisers of the cargoes consigned to neutral countries whence Germany might obtain supplies."

The Socialist papers are, as usual, anti-American and view the American protest as entirely negligible. Thus Gustave Hervé remarks in his paper, the *Guerre Sociale*:

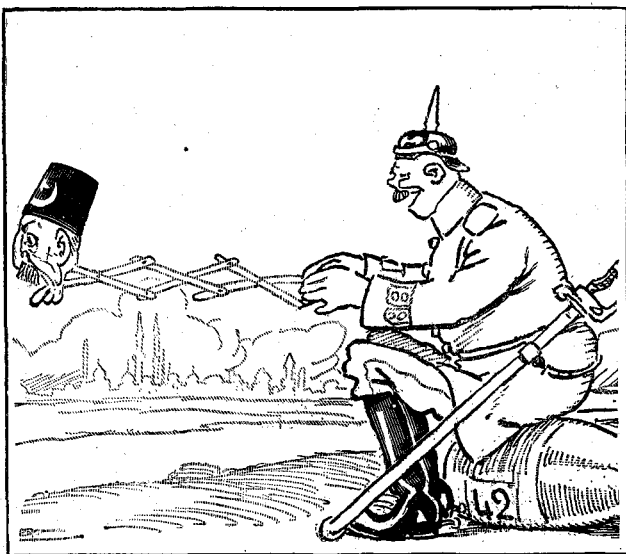
"The Teutonic alliance has four entry-gates for imports—Suez, Gibraltar, the English Channel, and the passage between Iceland and Scotland, all shut by the Allies. The American contrabandists are crying out. Let us rejoice in this proof of the completeness of the blockade."

Another Continental view, this time from the American Continent, comes from the Montreal *Daily Star*, which is grieved that America protests on this point alone and suggests that the present action would have come with better grace had we protested against the violation of Belgian neutrality:

"We do not believe for one moment that this is the feeling of the American people. We believe that it is due to an amateur State Department stampeded by selfish and limited private interests. We believe that the American people as a whole would suffer from any resulting prolongation of the war far more than they would gain by the most lax application of the law of contraband to American shipping. This war is costing the United States hundreds of millions, and the defeat of the Allies would swiftly bring the American Republic to the brink of real and appalling peril. Yet this loss is to be kept going indefinitely, and the victory of German militarism is to be deliberately risked, to save a few dirty dollars for a few avaricious ship-owners."

TURKEY'S VIEW OF IT

TURKEY LAYS THE BLAME squarely upon Russia, we are told, and the Sultan is at great pains to make it most clear that he is defending his country and championing the rights of the whole Moslem world, entirely of his own volition and not at the dictation of Germany or any other



THE LATEST TOY FROM GERMANY.

"Here's a fine surprize that I've got for the Allies."

—*El Imparcial* (Madrid).

Power. The latest papers from Turkey indorse the correctness of this view, for they contain the Sultan's "Imperial proclamation" to his Army. As reported in the Constantinople *Tasviri Efkyar*, this document runs in part as follows:

"While I was observing the duties of neutrality, the Russian Black Sea fleet approached the mouth of the Bosphorus to lay mines and opened fire upon my ships, which were engaged in target-practise.

"I looked for an explanation from Russia of an act so opposed to all principles of international law, but, instead of offering



THE WAY IT STARTED.

"It's outrageous to blame me. I wasn't the first to declare war."

"Neither was I."

"Nor I. But let's start one anyhow."

"I'll start it."

"No—let me be first."

—*Fray Mocho* (Buenos Aires).

one, Russia, and then France and England, broke off diplomatic relations with my Government.

"Then Russia sent her troops across our borders, the united fleets of England and France opened fire on the Dardanelles, and English ships bombarded Akabah. These hostile acts drove me into war, as an ally of Austria and Germany, for the defense of the just rights of my country."

After speaking of the "countless intrigues" which Russia has instigated against Turkey, the Sultan goes on to accuse that country of the oppression of its Moslem subjects:

"In common with England and France, she has not ceased to oppress the millions of Moslems unhappily found under her rule, men whose devotion to our illustrious Califate is constant and sincere. We shall, with God's help, finally end this oppression."

He proceeds to tell his soldiers that the prayers of three hundred million oppressed and innocent fellow believers go up for them, and he is confident that, "with the help of the Prophet and the God of justice," Turkey is bound to prevail. Notwithstanding, he draws some consolation from the fact that his assistance is not wholly spiritual, for he concludes:

"The help of the illustrious Prophet will certainly insure our success and the utter overthrow of our enemies. And do not forget that we have as comrades in arms the two strongest and boldest military Powers in the world."

In commenting on this pronouncement of the Sultan, all the Constantinople papers display a singular unanimity of sentiment and tone: this extract from the *Sabah* is a good example:

"Our city is filled with festive throngs carrying banners and saluting his Imperial Majesty, the Army, and the Navy, confident in approaching victory with the help of God and his illustrious Prophet. The attitude of the people is calm. . . .

"But at last the cry of the innocent and helpless has reached the almighty and all-merciful light, and deliverance bursts forth on the horizon for the whole Moslem world as the proclamation of the great Calif is received. New, sweet hopes are awakened in the breasts of the faithful. Trusting in the favor of God and the Prophet's help, we welcome the new day, ready for any service or sacrifice for our religion, our Padishah, our Fatherland, our brothers of the whole Moslem world."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WIRELESS IN WAR

THIS is the first great war since wireless telegraphy came into general use, and its international status in such a case is not yet altogether settled. Some serious questions connected with it have confronted the United States Government during recent months. *The Electrical World* (New York, December 19), commenting editorially on this fact, notes that since codified international law has not had the opportunity to touch seriously on the rights of belligerents with respect to wireless service, it has been necessary to judge the new situation in the light of general principles and of certain precedents regarded as fairly applicable. Says the editor:

"In case of war neutral countries have very wide options in adjusting their relations. Under the Hague conventions they are not even compelled to prevent the exploitation of actual contraband, much less to stop the use of ordinary means of communicating information which may be considered as conditional contraband. On the other hand, while the exportation of military supplies for the benefit of one or another belligerent is not in itself considered a *casus belli*, it is regarded as decidedly 'bad form' in international society openly or covertly to help on belligerents, particularly if the neutral country in question is on friendly terms with both sides, as is certainly the case in the present instance. A proclamation of neutrality is generally in terms which make it evident that citizens of the neutral country are expected to keep clear of any acts which tend to destroy the balance of neutrality. President Wilson wisely added to the formal declaration a warning to the people of the United States to abstain not only from overt acts tending to favor one or another belligerent, but also from intemperate or abusive speech tending to disturb the amicable relations which, in this terrific crisis, the country has been trying to preserve with all the nations concerned.

"It is the clear duty of any country righteously intending to be neutral to prevent its territory being used as the basis of warlike operations by any belligerent upon any pretext whatsoever. If, for example, a cruiser of one of the belligerents should chase a ship of another into a fortified harbor of the United States and endeavor to destroy her, the attempt would very probably and properly be met by gun-fire from the forts. In other words, a neutral says openly to the belligerents: 'Fight in your own territory or on the high seas if you must, but intrude your armed quarrel on my territory at your peril.' It is solely on this general principle that the attitude of the United States

toward wireless communications has been based. There is no objection to the use of wireless telegraphy, except in so far as it may be for the deliberate purpose of directing belligerents in hostile acts.

"An attitude of repression of belligerent wireless messages was very promptly taken by the United States and has been held

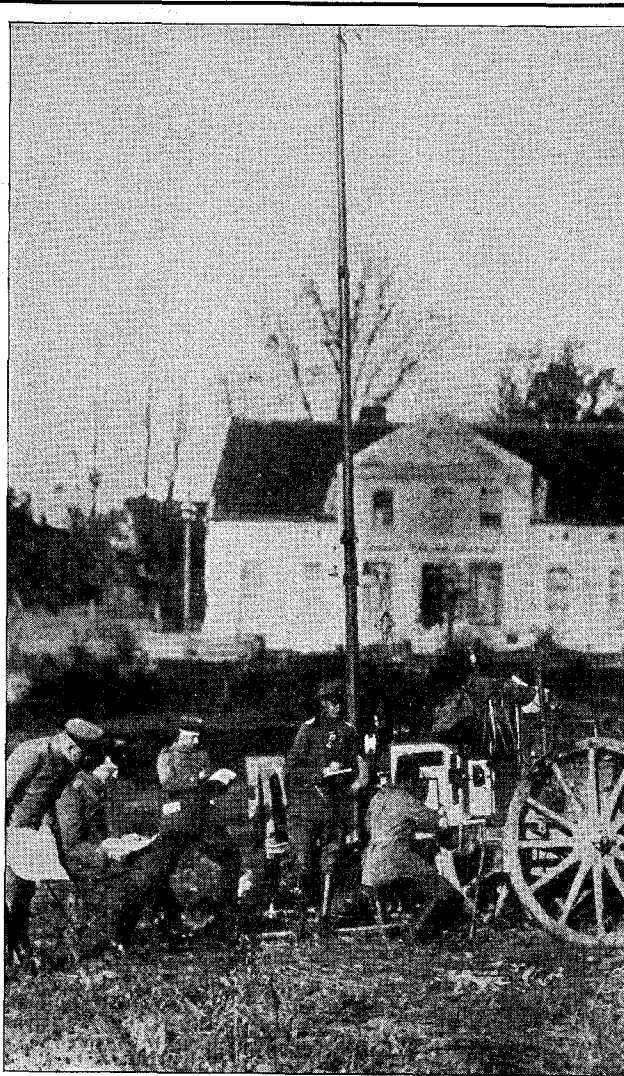
consistently. The chief difficulty has been, not in determining a perfectly fair and definite policy, but in carrying it out so that it would not work hardship in reaching its end. As it happened, estopping the use of transatlantic wireless bore hard upon the embassy of one friendly nation which chanced to be cut off from the ordinary channels of communication. This embargo was promptly lifted as a proper act or courtesy far enough to permit cipher messages between the embassy and its Government to be transmitted. Thus the main question regarding wireless communication seems to have been settled in a perfectly straightforward manner. Cables stand in a different category, for the reason that they can not be used for the purpose of directing hostilities upon the high seas. Messages sent by them, even if bearing concealed information, must be repeated to the belligerent's fleet at its own risk."

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS —

Apropos of the report that explosive bullets are used in the German and Austrian Armies—the Serbs, in particular, are said to have complained of them—a recent number of *L'Illustration* (Paris) makes some interesting comments. In reality, it is explained, such bullets are balls channeled or grooved in a special manner designed to facilitate observation and regulation of aim. They are, in fact, smoke-balls.

"These balls contain a certain amount of a smoke-producing substance which is set fire to by a percussion-cap when the projectile strikes the earth. A light cloud of smoke is thereupon produced which is easily perceived at a tolerably great distance. The smoke-ball thus prepared is of exceedingly great importance, since it permits infantry and the men in charge of machine-guns to regulate their aim with almost as much ease as artillerymen."

But, unfortunately, the smoke is produced by the combustion of a compound having powder as its base, which renders the bullet more or less explosive, and always easily deformable. The claim is made that the authorities find it impossible to prevent the troops in the heat of action from using for hostile attack these bullets designed for range-finding alone, tho it is



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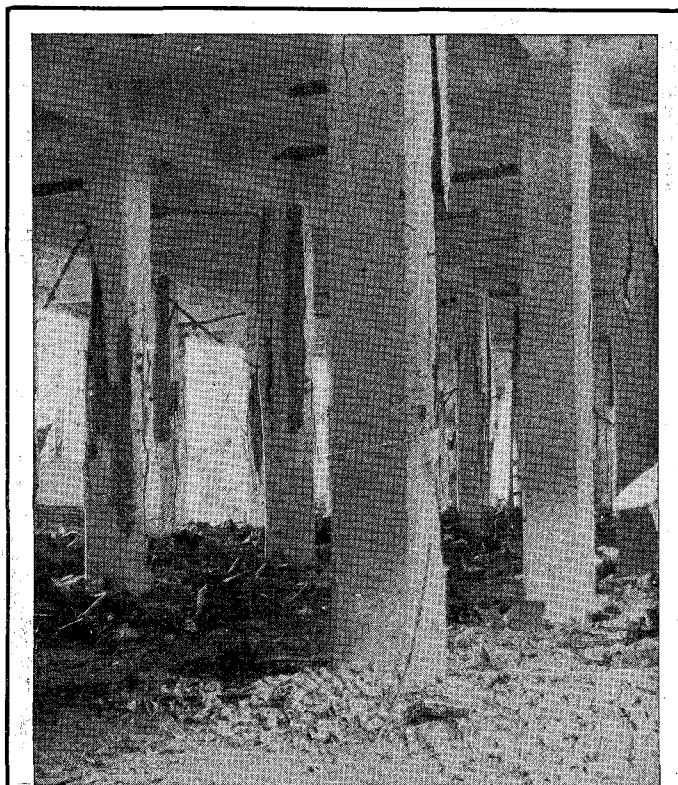
A WIRELESS SCOUTING PARTY.

A German military wireless station. Note the collapsible mast, which can be telescoped for handy transportation at short notice.

acknowledged that such use is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. *L'Illustration* adds the bitter comment that the same excuse was put forth by the Germans in 1870 to explain the misuse of the explosive bullets which they claimed were meant solely to cause the explosion of caissons of ammunition.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPEEDING UP AND SLOWING DOWN

A SALUTARY LITTLE SERMON on rest is preached in the editorial columns of *The Nurse* (Jamestown, N. Y., December) under this heading. The speed to which the writer has reference is the rushing, hustling variety that means overwork and the impairment of health. Efficiency ex-



A PROBLEM FOR THE "WIZARD" OF WEST ORANGE.

Here on the first floor, building 11, the concrete suffered more severely than in any other part of the plant. Even the soot was burned away from the pillars, leaving them pure white. Yet restoration of the building is confidently believed by experts to be quite possible, and will offer an interesting construction problem.

perts tell of the possibility of increased output at a lowered rate of energy-expenditure; but this is not the "speeding-up" that is condemned here. And no matter what the expenditure of energy may be, it requires a "slowing-down" ultimately for the repair of wasted tissue, otherwise muscle and nerve will be weakened, strength impaired, and health, at the end, permanently lost. Says the writer:

"'Speeding-up' has become a recognized term for describing the hustling and straining of factory operatives when they are 'rushed' with work and eager to accomplish a little more than the usual 'stunt' every day. Speeding-up implies feverish haste, reckless expenditure of energy, wretched fatigue, and stupid accidents due to tired hands and half-dazed brains. It may seem to produce larger results, but it is very costly in the end as compared with the usual rate of working.

"Speeding-up is altogether too common; we need not visit factories to see human lives wasting themselves in the deluded idea that they are accomplishing wonders by adding a little bit to their already ample output of daily product. There are still enough ignorance and recklessness in our rank and file to account for the sacrifice of much health and many lives merely for the sake of a little more speed. For speed means overwork and fatigue, and these, in their due time, speed the worker on to his death.

"Every human machine is adapted to do a certain amount of

work before fatigue asserts itself and demands a rest—a slowing-down for repairs. If time is not taken for repairs, this delicate machine will surely run down and deteriorate. We are so wonderfully formed and adjusted that defects appearing in one part of our mechanism will produce impairment of the whole body with its endless complex of functions. Thus, fatigue of the mind will inhibit the functions of the muscles, and, on the other hand, muscular fatigue will cause mental inertia and 'brain-fag.'

"These principles are of universal application. They hold good for the child at school, the farmer in the furrow, the athlete, the artisan, the professional man, the nurse who works day and night, and even the weary deacon who sleeps in his pew on Sunday. Dr. Stirling, the great Manchester physiologist, has presented some interesting facts regarding the comparative rates of mental exhaustion attending different kinds of study. Mathematics tires the brain more rapidly than other studies; Latin and Greek and gymnastics are about equal in their power to produce fatigue; natural history and drawing are less strenuous. The best time for doing brain-work is in the middle of the forenoon, while the body is fortified against fatigue.

"We know considerable to-day about the causes of fatigue. Work is done at the expense of certain chemical substances—fuels—circulating in the blood. If these fuels are not replaced as rapidly as they are used up, the body suffers from fatigue, which is a signal for slowing down and resting. Work burns up the body-fuels and wears out the muscles, leaving in them a deposit of poisons which are really the excretions accompanying fatigue. The physiologists have proved this fact by actual experiment. The muscles of a fatigued animal have been washed out, and the extract thus obtained has been injected into the muscles of a perfectly fresh animal, producing the phenomena of fatigue just as surely as if the injected animal had been tired out in the usual way. Again, they have taken a fatigued muscle and irrigated its blood-vessels with normal salt solution, removing the waste products and causing the improvement usually following rest. These experiments permit of but one interpretation: overexertion, or fatigue, generates poisons in the body; rest not only removes these poisons, but it provides the tired muscles and brain with fresh fuel and substances that act as an antidote to the fatigue-products. Even rest without sleep is attended by these beneficial processes of repair and may make the worker ready for another period of exertion before the time for sleeping arrives.

"The holiday season suggests to us all the pleasure and relief that come from relaxation, amusement, and repose. It is a most beneficent feature of our civilization—this resting from our labors and enjoying a brief period of recreation. Let no arduous worker cherish the flattering notion that this blest rest is unnecessary, a thing for children and old people to indulge in. If you are tempted to think yourself made of iron instead of flesh and blood, we advise you to get the vacation habit just the same—make this one concession to the merry people who have holidays, that you will take your holiday too."

THE WOES OF A WIZARD

IT IS A DANGEROUS THING for a man to be accounted a "wizard," even if he has taken no part in bestowing the name and refuses to accept it. The bearer of it will henceforth cease to be judged by ordinary standards. His creditable achievements will be translated into the language of magic, and when he shows bad judgment he will be called to account in all directions for not fulfilling the promise of the title awarded him by a wise generation. This is what is now happening to Thomas A. Edison. Since the destructive fire at his works in West Orange, N. J., the press of the United States have been bristling with comments, some jocular, some admonitory, and some sad; and all assuming that, as Mr. Edison is universally acknowledged to be a "wizard," the mere fact that there should have been any fire at all in buildings owned by him is discreditable on the face of it. No occurrence involving engineering structures, says the editor of *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 19), has in recent years attracted so much attention as this fire. This attention, the writer says, was largely due to what he considers false and sensational newspaper reports regarding the failure of the concrete structures—a point that was doubtless exaggerated as a contrast with the publicity given to Mr. Edison's plans for the wider use of concrete in buildings. The *Record* editor concludes that the Edison buildings

did not conform to the requirements of adequate fire-protection, but that the concrete behaved very creditably. He says:

"While chief interest would seem to center in the performance of the concrete buildings, the most important conclusion is a costly verification of one of the fundamentals of fire-protection practise. This conclusion should be preached from the house-tops—that when structures are exposed to fire-hazard from without it is folly to place one's trust in 'fire-proof' buildings fitted with wooden window-sash and plain glass. The ruin at West Orange, thrown in relief by being linked with the great inventor's name, preaches that lesson to the matter-of-fact plant executive more strongly than all the fire-prevention documents ever written. Here was a plant with closely spaced buildings, all of them without the fire-protection provisions which long experience has demonstrated to be essential for the safeguarding of such structures. Moreover, there were no fire-walls to prevent the spread of the flames from one adjoining building to the next, and none of the buildings was equipped with automatic sprinklers. The concrete buildings were considered 'fire-proof,' but can be called so only by courtesy. They were not fire-proof, except in the sense that they themselves would not burn. They were virtually concrete stoves, with tinder at every window inviting the application of the torch.

"As for the performance of the concrete buildings in so severe a test, one can happily report that they came through very well. It is safe to say that four of the seven are in their entirety usable. In two of the remaining buildings the damage is local, affecting

columns where the fire was unusually hot, as, for example, in the basement of building 11, where the expansion of the rods seems to have forced off the column corners? Are the severity and duration of the fire sufficient to account for the column



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

IN THE HEART OF THE FIRE.

Flames attacking a concrete building at the Edison fire in West Orange, New Jersey.



CONCRETE VERSUS BRICK AND STEEL.

In the foreground, two buildings of brick and steel frame in utter ruin. In the background, building 11, of reinforced concrete, where the hottest part of the conflagration raged, still standing.

parts of four floors, while in the third the columns in the first floor are in very bad condition.

"Of interesting questions raised by the fire there are many. Two are especially pertinent. Was the failure to use ties or hooping around the reinforcing responsible for the damage to

damage in certain sections, or is the theory, advanced by the plant officials, that their failure was due to the water thrown on them while hot necessary to account for the destruction? These questions are open to argument, but as to the second *The Engineering Record* believes that the water played a critical

role. Without this conclusion the strange localization of the column failures seems inexplicable, for there is reason to believe that there was very intense heat elsewhere than in the sections suffering maximum damage.

"It will be natural to use the disaster for making comparisons between different types of construction, and opinions as to the efficiency of the concrete structures under such conditions will likely be influenced by prejudices for or against this type. To *The Engineering Record*, however, certain conclusions, based on alternative premises, seem evident. If the untied column-rods played an important part in the failures, other fireproofed types may have come through just as well. If water was the chief factor, then any other type than concrete, under the conditions which obtained in the ground floor of building 11, in the southeast corner of the same structure, and in the third floor of building 24, would have been on the ground, with a very much larger contents loss than is the case at West Orange. Of course the failure in 24 might have been confined to the west wing, and that in the corner of 11 to the particular section in question.

"Regardless of these views or those others may hold, all can agree that no structure, no matter what the type, should be called upon to meet such a test. The fundamental question is not as to the type that makes the best stove for inflammable contents, but what methods will prevent the spread of the flames. Fire-resisting window and door construction, fire-walls, and, above all, sprinklers, furnish the answer."

TO KEEP METALS FROM BURNING

IRON BURNS FREELY under favorable conditions, though such a metal is not commonly thought of as combustible. A piece of soft iron, when whittled into a candle-flame with a sharp steel knife, burns brilliantly. Fine iron-filings are used in quantities to make fireworks. And no mass of iron, no matter how large, can be heated red in contact with the air without "rusting." In fact, we have no inexpensive metal that can be used at very high temperatures. The cheapest refractory material is probably the ordinary fire-brick, but this is very brittle, which limits its usefulness. A recently discovered process, termed by its inventor "calorizing," is said to protect combustible metals from atmospheric action at high temperatures and make them available for a much wider range of usefulness than is now the case. We quote from an abstract made by *The Engineering Magazine* (New York) from an article contributed to *The General Electric Review*, by H. B. C. Allison and L. A. Hawkins. Say these writers:

"A process has been discovered by T. Van Aller for heating metals in revolving drums with mixtures containing, among other things, finely divided aluminum, by which a surface alloy containing aluminum is produced. With copper, this alloy is of the nature of an aluminum bronze, but richer in aluminum than the ordinary alloy of that name and more resistant to heat, so that copper thus treated is protected up to the melting period of the alloy. . . . The same general result was obtained in the case of iron and steel. Some use was made of this process, which has been called 'calorizing,' for treating copper soldering-irons and iron resistance wires for heating devices.

"Modifications of the process, extending it to further applications, have been made by E. G. Gilson. Pieces which, because of their shape or size, are not adapted for tumbling, may be calorized by packing them in, or painting them with, a suitable mixture and heating them. Thus, the size of the heater is the only limitation on the size of the piece that may be calorized.

"There appear to be many places where it is desirable to use iron vessels or apparatus at temperatures above red heat, and at such temperatures ordinary iron rapidly oxidizes and scales away. After iron is calorized the effect of heating is slight. Instead of burning and the scale falling off, as in the case of untreated iron, practically no effect can be detected after a considerable time—certainly none which injures the surface. . . .

"Another application of this process is to iron wire or ribbon such as is used in electrical heating units. An untreated piece of this ribbon will burn out in four or five hours at the most, whereas tests upon calorized pieces have shown that the life is increased at least fiftyfold and, in the best instances, over a hundredfold. The results of tests made at Pittsfield indicate that a life of over 500 hours may be expected from calorized heating units run at a temperature of 800 degrees centigrade.

"Calorized seamless iron tubing is being used for combustion tubes in the research analytical laboratory where pure oxygen is brought in contact with the metal at temperatures from 900 to 1,000 degrees centigrade. These have thus far operated all right and still appear unaltered after nearly 100 hours' use."

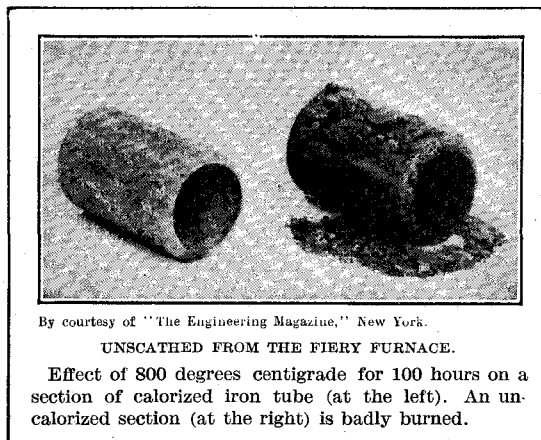
These facts seem to indicate, the authors believe, that this is a simple method for extending the use of iron at high temperatures and for greatly prolonging its life where it now must be renewed at frequent intervals. Copper also can have its life increased by calorizing. In some cases calorized copper may be used in place of aluminum bronze. A set of railway controller contacts which were calorized showed double the life of the ordinary untreated contacts. To quote further:

"The dimensions and weight of either a copper or iron piece

are slightly increased by calorizing. The increase of dimension is much less than the thickness of the alloy coat, the greater part of which simply takes the place of the original metal. . . . There is a tendency to a greater increase at the edges than on flat surfaces.

"For iron, calorizing is intended only for protection at high temperatures. It does not compete with galvanizing, sherardizing, and other similar processes for protection against oxidation or corrosion at low temperatures. Its usefulness lies within a range of temperature much higher than a galvanized or sherardized coat could stand. For copper, calorizing is effective against corrosion at low temperature as well as against oxidation at high temperature. The upper limit is determined by the melting-point of the alloy, which is somewhat lower the heavier the calorizing treatment, since that means an alloy with a higher aluminum content.

"The probable explanation of the effect of the aluminum in the surface alloy is that a thin coat of alumina forms which prevents further burning of the metal beneath. It is well known that a pure aluminum wire may be heated in the air to a temperature several hundred degrees above its melting-point, without flowing, when the thin alumina shell which surrounds and supports the molten metal is easily seen."



By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

UNSCATHED FROM THE FIERY FURNACE.

Effect of 800 degrees centigrade for 100 hours on a section of calorized iron tube (at the left). An uncalorized section (at the right) is badly burned.

COLORED "MOVIES"

MOVING PICTURES in natural colors are now quite familiar to lovers of this form of entertainment.

Few who witness them realize, however, that there are several different ways of producing them, each of which has its advantages and its disadvantages. Apparently no one of them is yet quite perfect, altho the advocates of each would have us believe that it is not only the best, but the only one. An opportunity to examine the claims of the different kinds and weigh them one against the other is given us by a French writer, Ernest Coustet, in *La Revue des Sciences*. Our quotations given below are from a condensation made for *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, December 19). The simplest and most obvious method of producing colored "movies," he tells us, is by coloring the films by hand, but it is a delicate and laborious operation, because of the large number and small size of the pictures. He goes on, in substance:

"The work is usually done by women, and it requires close attention, great patience, and a skilled eye. It is facilitated and expedited, and its results are improved, by division of labor. Each woman applies a single color, the tint and location of which are determined by the chief colorist. The film passes over a number of ground-glass tables, such as are used in retouching photographic prints. Despite all care and skill, the color often overflows its assigned limits, but as these errors do not recur regularly in the same places in successive pictures, they do not seriously injure the projection on the screen.

"When only a few positive films are wanted they are always colored by hand, but when many films are required time and labor are saved by the use of stencils.

"The stencils, one for each color, are cut from as many positive films, from each of which the part that corresponds to the given color is removed. The film to be colored is placed in contact with the stencil, so that their lateral perforations coincide, and the two films are drawn through the coloring machine by wheels having teeth which enter the perforations. In the machine the film and stencil pass either under a flexible roller saturated with the color appropriate to the stencil, or beneath a vaporizer of the air-brush type, which projects the liquid color in a fine spray. In either case the color is applied only to those parts of the film that correspond with the parts cut away from the stencil. The operation is rapid and exact."

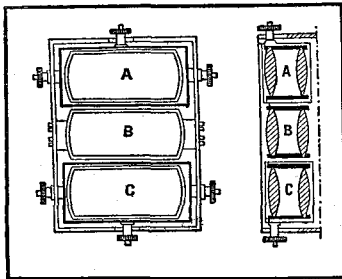
The difficulty of cutting stencils with the necessary precision has been surmounted by an ingenious application of the telauto-

graph, in which the operator works with a tracing-arm following the outline of a lantern projection of the film on which he works. The cutting tool is machine-driven and the stencils are cut with a precision that could not be attained by hand. In this type of process, each picture on the long strip of film is colored exactly as it is to appear on the screen. In the "three-color" processes now to be described, this is not the case. No single picture bears more than one color, and the finished result is due to optical combination of several of these. We read:

"The persistence of retinal impressions makes it possible to effect this combination by successive, as well as by simultaneous, presentation of the fundamental colors. Hence motion-pictures in colors can be produced either by simultaneous projection, and exact superposition on the screen, of three films which separately would produce violet, green, and orange-red images, respectively, or by rapid projection of images which present the three colors in regularly recurring series.

"In either case the synthesis of the color of any object must be preceded by an analysis, in which a separate photographic negative is made by each of the three fundamental colors. This analysis is effected by photographing the scene through violet, green, and orange-red screens, or ray filters.

"The three-color process, therefore, is quite simple in theory, but its practical application to cinematography is a difficult problem. In the first place, silver bromid and the human eye do not agree in their sensitiveness to light of different colors. The reproduction of the natural colors in their proper relative intensity requires so long an exposure, through the green and orange filters, that instantaneous photography and cinematography are impracticable, except in special cases.



THE LENS BATTERY OF A COLORED MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE.

A and C are adjustable, so that the three images, each of a different color, can be made to coincide.

tures that correspond to the violet parts of the scene are projected through the violet sector of a tricolored rotating disk and similarly for the other two fundamental colors. The persistence of retinal impressions causes the three monochromatic pictures, if they succeed one another rapidly enough, to combine into one picture in natural colors. It is obvious that, in order to produce perfect fusion and to eliminate flickering, the pictures must be projected three times as rapidly as black-and-white pictures. It follows that the negatives must also be made three times as rapidly as the negatives for black-and-white pictures.

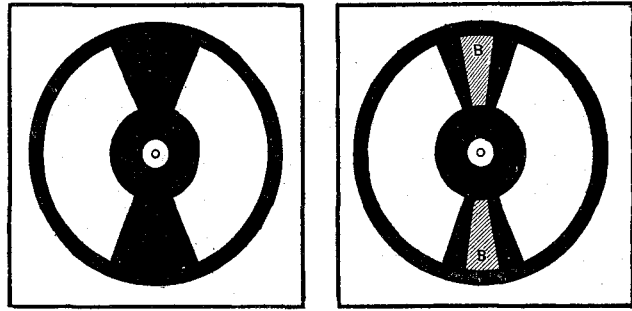
"This increase of speed entails serious difficulties. If the speed of the film is tripled, its length and cost are tripled also. Furthermore, the film is rapidly worn out by its violent displacement in the projecting apparatus.

"The method of combination by simultaneous images does not require any increase in speed, for the three pictures can be placed side by side. The film is no longer than an ordinary film, but it is three times as wide and, consequently, it is as heavy and as costly as the film used in the successive method. The principal difficulty of the simultaneous method, however, is in the exact superposition of the images on the screen. Pictures of near objects, the centers of which are accurately superposed, show at the edges colored fringes due to a lack of coincidence in the contours."

Inventors have tried to eliminate this defect by employing various combinations of prisms and lenses, but the relative dimensions of the images are altered and the glass absorbs much light and greatly increases the weight of the apparatus. The only process of this type that has been successful is the Gaumont chronochrome process, which the writer thus describes:

"The Gaumont film is of the usual width and contains the three monochromatic pictures in regular recurrence, but each triplet is projected simultaneously. In order to lessen the danger of tearing and also to diminish the cost of the film, Gaumont reduces the height of the picture by one-third, without altering the width.

"The pictures are projected by three superposed lenses.



Illustrations from "The Scientific American," New York.

TWO TYPES OF KINEMACOLOR SHUTTER.

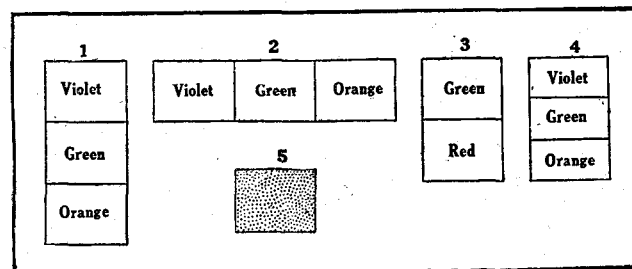
B, B, semitransparent, blue violet sectors.

The middle lens is fixed; the other lenses can be turned both vertically and horizontally in order to superpose the images exactly on the screen. The regulation is a delicate operation and the operator is too far from the screen to observe the effect minutely. Therefore, he is aided by an observer placed near the screen who gives him needed warnings by telephone. A very intense arc is employed in conjunction with the metallized screen. This method of projection is suitable only for small halls. The reproduction of natural colors is perfect."

For ordinary commercial purposes, owing to the difficulties explained above, it has been necessary to drop one of the fundamental colors and to use a two-color process. The most familiar is the Urban-Smith kinemacolor, in which the component colors are red and green. The film moves at twice the usual speed, and its length is twice that of a black-and-white film of the same subject. But in the reproduction of natural colors, it is said to be far inferior to the Gaumont process.

"The three films and color screens of the three-color process can be replaced by a single film composed of violet, green, and orange elements. If the colored elements are very small and uniformly distributed the film will appear colorless. If such a film is coated with silver-bromid emulsion and exposed in a camera, the result will be a photograph in colors, in which a deposit of silver covers all of the little colored elements that do not correspond with the natural hues of the subject.

"This process furnishes beautiful lantern-slides, but its application to motion-pictures is attended with difficulties that have not yet been overcome. The colored starch grains, and the yellow glass required for correcting the tone of the picture, absorb so much light that, even with an exceedingly sensitive emulsion, the exposure must be at least sixty times longer



COLORS USED AND RELATIVE AMOUNT OF FILM REQUIRED BY EACH SYSTEM.

1. Three-color, successive; 2. Three-color, simultaneous; 3. Kinemacolor; 4. Gaumont chronochrome; 5. Autochrome.

than in monochrome photography, so that the production of motion-pictures is impossible, except in special cases.

"If this and other less formidable obstacles can be surmounted the autochrome process will furnish films lighter, less bulky, and possibly cheaper than those of the three-color process with successive images. It will not be necessary to reduce the height of the pictures or to employ a special lantern for projection."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE VOICE OF EUROPEAN NEUTRALS

MANY ARTICLES have shown the state of mind of interested parties in the European War, but not much has been printed showing the attitude of neutrals. Our own, of course, has been freely ventilated, but Holland and Switzerland, for example, have said little. Now a Dutch scientist speaks up to the German intellectuals and begs them to quit crying "It is not true!" The German newspapers themselves give currency to this protest, and admit there is some basis for it, says a special correspondent of the New York *Sun*. The protest was called forth by the proclamation issued and signed by a large number of German professors and sent to the American universities, making a sweeping denial of the Belgian charges of German atrocities, and also adding many counter-charges against the Allies. In this document appeared the oft-recurring phrase, "It is not true," and this seems to get on the Dutch scientist's nerves. The *Sun* correspondent gives this translation of the letter:

"Upon us neutrals these 'defense-writings' make the impression of a lack of national pride. We have a proverb in Holland which, translated, means 'Do right and don't look around.' I would be more pleased with the Germans if they were acting according to that motto.

"Now, another feature of these 'defense-writings' is that they are all written with such a breast tone of conviction, indignation, and authority, and on top of that in the style of public speeches, that they make an almost comical impression on us sober Netherlands.

"What is it supposed to mean, that sentence ever repeated, 'It is not true'? It may be that it is not true, but that is unqualifiedly convincing only for those who assume from the start that everything that is done or said on the German side must be absolutely good and right.

"No German scientist would allow himself to be dictated to, even by the most noted authority, in any question as to what to believe or not to believe. But we neutrals are to believe offhand and at once, 'It is not true.'

"Now, another point is that famous savants whose authority in their respective lines everybody acknowledges and recognizes certainly need not necessarily be the men to be selected for the decision of such questions.

"A declaration by the prominent representatives of German commerce might make more impression, because business men are, on the whole, more sober-minded, more many-sided, more unbiased, and more independent than scientists. This will perhaps not be admitted in Germany, but a business nation, a trading people like our own, is convinced of it, altho we highly esteem the professors too.

"But even if such commercial lights should join in such a declaration, the neutral man still might say to himself:

"All warring nations are to-day under a 'war suggestion,' a war psychology which gives them the incontestable conviction of right. That can not be helped. But the neutral man is not under the pressure of this suggestion."

"Added to this comes the fact that in all countries sentiment is manufactured which produces just such suggestion. The newspapers may publish (even in the neutral States) only that which the Government permits. Thus all criticism is silent.

And thus the suggestion, the psychology desired by the respective Governments of the warring nations, mounts to the all-powerful. Independent thinking has ceased. The neutral man, however, is still in a position to see clearly that this is the case.

"Sympathy for Germany is further blocked by the course the war is taking. Sympathies come out, above all, for unfortunates. Unfortunates, however, are, above all, the Belgians, then the French of the east frontier. Of that we see and hear much more than others.

"When Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium I was very indignant. But I was partially conciliated when the Imperial Chancellor said frankly: 'We are doing the wrong thing, but for military reasons we can not help but do it.' Necessity is, at any rate, a strong excuse.

"But that's where the thing should have stopt. Distinct antipathy is provoked when afterward all kinds of little things are dug up to show that Germany had the right to act as she did."

The Dutch scientist pauses to wonder whether he has made himself quite clear. If he might take the liberty of giving the Germans a bit of well-meant advice, he says, it would be: "For goodness' sake,

make an end of your excuse- and defense-writing." And we are further told that in The Hague is published a special paper for this avowed purpose. The Dutch savant goes on:

"Simply contradict false assertions; for instance, when it is reported that the German Crown Prince plundered a castle or that all German universities are closed.

"A German information service is desirable only in countries that are served only by the Reuter and Havas news-agencies, for these are informed one-sidedly. There it should be told how things look in Germany and what is going on at the front.

"Facts, nothing but facts, and again facts, should be given. Above all, no explanations or excuses, 'reasons,' or other writings for defense purposes, like the one by Eucken.

"Quit crying 'It is not true!'

"Quit such charges against your enemies as were sent to America; quit 'explanations' in defense of the violation of Belgium's neutrality; quit emphasizing German love of peace and foreign lust of conquest and jealousy.



Courtesy of the New York "Sun."

THE GIFT OF PARIS TO ALBERT.

Parisians are subscribing two cents each to give the Belgian King this sword, designed by Pierre Feitie.

"Let us have nothing of that which we must leave to history to judge."

The letter first appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which in its editorial capacity admitted that German professors and German propagandists in neutral countries have often gone too far in their fervor, and "not found the proper tone and the proper form in which to bring the German case before the people of neutral countries." It is asserted that a majority of the German press admit that more harm than good has been done to Germany by these apologists. A communication to the *Kölnische Zeitung* apropos of the Professor's letter says:

"That the German press publish such a letter shows the high moral strength of German journalism. That is more than can be said of the French papers, which suppress facts and views unfavorable to France or the French people."

In Switzerland the cudgel is taken up by Prof. August Forel, who sends to the *Journal de Genève* an open letter to Prof. Ernst Haeckel dealing with the latter's defense of the German cause in his "World War and History of Nature":

"Allow me, a powerless spectator of a little neutral country, to put before you a simple question: How will you bring in accordance with the present circular the assertions which you made yourself in the 'Monistisches Jahrhundert,' following the article of Mr. Otto Juliusberg entitled 'Europe Under German Lead'? You assert there that it is a necessity to occupy London, to divide Belgium between Germany and Holland, that Germany had to get the Kongo State as well as a great part of the British colonies, the north coast of France, and the Baltic provinces. Your colleagues, Juliusberg, Osterwald, and others, demand moreover that the German Kaiser had to be elected President of the future United States of Europe, and the lead in military matters has to be given entirely into the hands of Germany. Your colleagues, Onken and Lenz, treat the small States with the utmost contempt, declaring them to be inferior and parasites, only worthy of annexation. . . . If the ideas you exposed in the 'Monistisches Jahrhundert' should be realized, then all countries which you calumniate—not excepting Switzerland—have only one duty, that is, to defend themselves."

ANOTHER WOMAN PLEADS FOR GERMANY

ANOTHER GERMAN NOVELIST—Ricarda Huch—enters the arena in the defense of the German character. She has a more philosophic temper than Clara Viebig, whom we quoted last week, tho she, too, suffers under and resents the charges of barbarism hurled against her nation. *The Fatherland* (New York), which prints her article, declares that her "analysis of the Teuton is remarkable for its accuracy and insight." She presents, it asserts, "the German as he really is, and not as his enemies would have him." The German knows himself better than the alien knows him, Madame Huch asserts. "Even if one, retrospectively viewing the last century, can not call German culture as fully equalized, or as completed, yet the most notable and praiseworthy of German peculiarity lies in the very manner in which the German realized this; no alien could point out to a German more correctly and pointedly wherein he lacked than he himself was constantly aware of." The writer here seems to be using the word "culture" in its English significance, and not with the wider emphasis implied in the much quoted German word "Kultur." We read:

"The thing that has bestowed the reputation of the 'barbarian' upon the German in alien lands is, above all, his inability to express himself in a pleasing manner. In Germany, there are many people who are outwardly rough, lacking in taste, miserable and insignificant, altho they are inwardly rich, noble, full of fantasy, and capable of lofty mental attainments. An exaggerated sensitiveness or feeling of justice holds

them back; they would rather be considered mentally poor than use an expression that would, in the slightest, be considered as being beyond their real mentality; therefore, the German, in his intercourse with the world, easily appears rough and awkward, or stiff and cold; whenever he, on the other hand, as, for instance, under the influence of liquor, begins to talk freely, he easily oversteps the boundary of the pleasing. In those circles, however, where the pleasing form is mastered, this mostly is accomplished at the expense of that seriousness and that wealth of thought which, after all, are the adornment of the German. Those for whom it is natural to express, in appearance and action, a harmonious, matured mentality are as yet but few; but whoever knows Germany well will feel here and there that he has found this cultural ideal which, once reached, might prove the highest.

"Whereas the German himself admits his shortcomings, he also may demand that his virtues be recognized—his painstaking diligence, his perseverance, his pedantry, his love of order—modest virtues which foreign countries in general heretofore have granted to be his. In unison with these, German genius of organization brought into being the gleaming aspect of the cities, which, as far back as the time of the Renaissance, was the object of admiration, even on the part of the Italians. The combination of old-fashioned, poetical cosiness and modern practicability and wide roominess of the city life is not found anywhere in such measure as in Germany."



RICARDA HUCH.

Who says "the German admits his shortcomings, but he also may demand that his virtues be recognized."

The tendencies that the German comprehends within his symbolical phrase of "seeking a place in the sun" take on a philosophical aspect in Mme. Huch's view. The German, she tells us, follows the general European trend in strengthening the national feeling, but he also, "by virtue of his ineradicable traits, is in tendency a world citizen, and, therefore, a lover of peace."

Further:

"The patriotism which is founded upon exaggerated self-assertion and belittling of the neighbors is not the German's way and does not become him. His leaning toward his neighbors and his trust in them at times go to the extent of delusion. The dream of a great world and peace empire, wherein all States should be united in a common effort to advance culture and civilization, surely will nowhere find so many adherents as in Germany. Much, a great deal too much, has during the past been tolerated by German princes from foreign princes; by German citizens from nobles; by German peasants from everybody else; and by those at home and those abroad, the patience of the German 'Michel' has been ridiculed; if he then finally does grow angry and defends himself, everybody is surprised and almost indignant that the peaceful one could become so aggressive.

"Surely in no country is war desired by the great mass of the people; for does it not force man to leave and give up all that which is dearest to him—his work, his family, his habits, the aims of his ambition? May the last cause for war be the attempt to advance westward on the part of the Russians, or the prosperity and strength of Germany filling other States with apprehensions; may this be the last great dispute necessary in order to make possible a new union of States upon a new peaceful foundation. It certainly is true that in every country involved the people in general believe that that country was forced into war. The Germans are absolutely of this conviction; and being of this conviction, they are carrying on the war with the same thoroughness, endurance, and devotion, with the same seriousness with which they approach every task. Their extraordinary gift of organization herein becomes of great value to them. It

is very characteristic that the educated primarily consider the war as educational, in so far as privation and struggle bring into play, and steel, every fiber of strength. The tendency is to improve oneself during the war, and sacrifices are made especially in the hope of inward gain. When liars, or unknowing ones, accuse the German soldier of cruelties against innocent private persons, or of ruthless destruction of works of art, Germany in such case need not stoop to answer or defend herself; Germany owns ruins wantonly destroyed by enemies, but she has no works of art in her museums that were stolen from conquered enemies. The art of every country is so dear to the German that certainly many people in Germany, and also



CAUTIOUS NURSIE.

JOHNNY BULL—"I want to see the pictures!"

NURSE—"No, no, silly boy; they might frighten you."

—Dowd in *The Evening Standard* (London).

many German soldiers, have trembled for beautiful Belgian cities, altho not to the extent they have trembled for human lives in danger."

The geographical position of Germany, in the middle of Europe, has been the "designating factor for her history." In ways like these:

"This country was exposed to influences from every side, took part in everything, and her task to maintain her independence is not an easy one. What Germany has in common with the Slavic people are the musical, meditative, good-natured, and inward qualities; but she has more energy and creative power and in that respect stands nearer to the other nations. The influences of the Romanic and English races have been utilized by Germany chiefly in order to receive for herself the attainment of form, and on her part again she has drawn therefrom the last conclusions in the sense of intensification and deepening. The Germans are religious in so far as from their innermost they are forced to connect everything that is earthly with that which is everlasting—a desire that they probably feel so very strongly for the very reason that they have less inclination than other nations toward creeds and symbolisms and their special aims. In this respect Germany may be called the bond between the nations and the bond between the perishable and the imperishable; that probably also was meant when Germany, by virtue of her geographical position, was called the heart of Europe. By this it has never been meant that she would like to or could oppressingly rule Europe, but that she is in a position to mix the blood of the great organism in herself and reimpart it to all sides."

ENGLAND'S BLINDFOLD EYES

THE OUTLANDER believes that England's inhabitants live and move in a winter-long cloud of dense fog. This, however, is only partially true, points out the London correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, for some sunshine occasionally visits the tight little isle. But "during the present winter the venerable libel happens to be true—metaphorically." The fog created by the censorship of the press hangs heavy over England. Not yet, we believe, have English papers been permitted to recount the loss of the *Audacious*, altho Englishmen have many of them read full accounts of this catastrophe in American papers on file at their clubs. The photographic representation of this happening published in THE LITERARY DIGEST was shorn from the pages of all copies of our paper on entering the confines of Great Britain. *The Morning Post*, of London, published an indignant editorial on the subject of the censorship concealments in regard to the *Audacious*, admitting that it might go to the Tower for its temerity. The *Evening Post* correspondent takes up the incident as an excellent example of the censor's methods. Writing on December 8, he says:

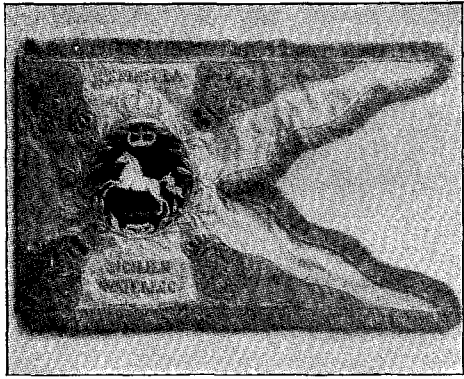
"It is more than five weeks since this superdreadnought went to the bottom of the sea. Not a line respecting this disaster has yet been allowed to appear in any English paper. It was reported in the American papers of November 14, and residents in this country who receive American papers know the whole story. In the English press nothing has appeared but a few mysterious hints, intelligible only to the initiated. Thus *The Times* of December 1 complained: 'Our office is littered with German newspapers containing news we are forbidden to publish. We have also many American newspapers containing the same news, which was further sent broadcast in the German wireless messages. The present position, therefore, is that the whole world is acquainted with news which this country is not officially permitted to know; and the ridiculous feature of the situation is that very large numbers of individuals in these islands know it quite well.'

"Accordingly, any resident in England who wishes to know the whole story of the war has only two alternatives. He must either (1) become a member of the Imperial Defense Committee, or (2) subscribe to an American or Canadian paper. Access to papers from enemy countries is a privilege reserved for the editors of certain newspapers. They are confiscated if found on the person of any one landing in the British Isles from abroad, or if an attempt is made to transmit them through the post. At the club reading-rooms the pigeon-holes labeled *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Neue Freie Presse*, and even *Fliegende Blätter* have remained empty since the beginning of the war. Any American who wishes to do a good turn to a friend in England just now will earn his gratitude by sending him an occasional copy of a New York paper. For, to quote from an earlier editorial in *The Times*, 'the Government have taken over control of the functions of newspapers as collectors and purveyors of news,' with 'the broad result' that 'the public are told the things the Government wish them to know, and nothing more.'

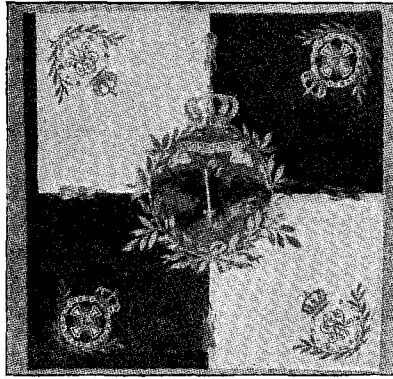
"Americans naturally have been irritated by the way in which the English censorship has hampered the work of the American papers. But, after all, it is the English and not the American newspaper-reader that has been the principal sufferer. What the censorship has meant to the American is simply that he has had to wait until the mail could bring news that might have been expected by cable. The British public, on the other hand, has not been allowed to get the news at all."

Citizens of neutral countries must bear in mind the disability of the combatant nations in respect to news, declares this writer. For an American "may do a serious injustice to the public opinion of one of these nations if he forgets that this opinion is nourished on only a selection of the whole body of data concerning the war, and has not at its disposal, like American opinion, the information that comes from all quarters." He takes the question of atrocities as a case in point:

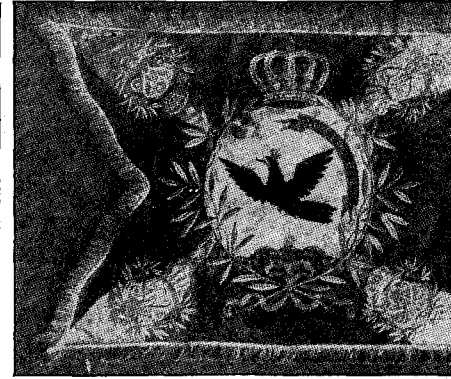
"One gathers from American papers that some Americans are inclined to blame English people for making too much of the atrocities charged against the Germans. The explanation is that—except in such unpopular organs as *The Labour Leader*, the



STANDARD OF THE 17TH REGIMENT OF BRUNSWICK HUSSARS.



STANDARD OF THE 4TH WESTPHALIAN CUIRASSIERS.



STANDARD OF THE PRINCE CARL ANTON OF HOHENZOLLERN FUSILIER REGIMENT.

SOME OF THE COLORS UNDER WHICH THE GERMANS FIGHT.

Independent Labor party's paper—no mention has been made of the fact that similar accusations have been brought against the behavior of the Russian troops in East Prussia. Nothing was printed here about any such charges against Belgians, until there could be quoted a clipping from *Vorwärts* as evidence that some of them were unfounded. But for the American papers, one would have no suspicion that any English soldiers on the field had been guilty of the least irregularity. In England there is general surprise that America has not been moved to diplomatic intervention, at least, by the stories of German atrocities in Belgium. This surprise is largely due to entire ignorance of the fact that America is aware of allegations on the other side."

The newspapers themselves are blamed for "a piece of stupid blundering" in connection with President Wilson's reply to the Kaiser's telegram:

"That reply was published in the American papers of September 17. It appeared in the English papers of October 9, in the form of a telegram from Amsterdam, giving a translation of it as it had been published in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

"In the course of these migrations, the President's words had undergone some wonderful changes. One passage appeared thus: 'I pray to God that this war may soon be ended. A day of settlement will come, when I am convinced the nations of Europe will unite to end their differences. Whoever has been in the wrong will learn the sequel, and the responsibility will fall on the guilty. The nations of the whole world are unanimous in thinking that the final settlement must involve complete agreement.' Instead of such nonsense as this, what the President had really written was: 'Presently, I pray God, very soon, the war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when, I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed, their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed. The nations of the world have fortunately by agreement made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan can not compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in all such matters, will supply.' Luckily, a London journalist who specializes in American affairs had kept a clipping from an American paper of the President's actual reply. He called attention to the misrepresentation, and it was corrected. Otherwise this absurd travesty of Woodrow Wilson's attitude still would be misleading the readers of the English press."

The concealment of the *Audacious's* disaster is cited as only one of a long series of suppressions:

"Reports of the fall of Liège, sent by correspondents of English papers, were held up in London for days after the facts had been published in Germany and Holland, while, at the same time other messages describing the heroic resistance of these forts were passed on unchecked to a British public, unaware that the resistance thus described had ended days before. That British naval and marine brigades had been sent to help Antwerp was reported in Dutch papers of October 5. It was not allowed to be mentioned in English papers until October 11, when the fall of the city was announced. That was a Sunday morning. The news had been known privately in London on Friday evening, and had been announced at the German headquarters at 2:45 A.M. on Saturday. Mr. Churchill's visit to Antwerp was reported at the time in German and Dutch papers, but was concealed from his fellow countrymen.

"One instance of the press censor's sagacity is too utterly absurd to be omitted. A special correspondent had reported in his message the arrival of British troops 'at the town of Brie, where the Brie cheeses come from.' It was one of the principles of the censor to delete every topographical reference to the movements of troops, lest the news should give an advantage to the enemy. But there was no standing order affecting the mention of dairy products. So the message was published in this form: 'British troops have arrived at the town of —, where the Brie cheeses come from.'"

There is also the question of Japan:

"A Tokyo dispatch in *The Evening Post* of September 17 related that Japan's participation in the war originated with a note from the British Government asking what she could do to

safeguard British shipping in the Far East. That fact has not been published in any English paper. . . . The general belief in England is that Japan's intervention was quite spontaneous. The protest of the Chinese Foreign Office to the Japanese and British Legations at Peking against the violation of China's neutrality involved in the landing at Lungkow (*Evening Post*, September 3) also was withheld from the British public. . . .

"Some day the war will come to an end, and terms of peace will be signed. The British public will probably receive the first news of it from a Russian paper, smuggled in by the master of a sailing vessel from Archangel."



AFTER KULTUR—KUL-TOURISTS.

The scenes of Belgian devastation are already marked out by German tourists as ideal ones in which to spend holidays.—Dudley Buxton in *The Bystander* (London).

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE FIGHTING PRIESTS OF FRANCE

THE CLERGY have rallied to the colors in all the belligerent nations, we learn from a writer in the Paris *Figaro*, who summarizes a lecture by Monsignor Lacroix at the Sorbonne. The whole number of those with the various armies is estimated at 65,000, but we are reminded that most of these serve as chaplains. Only in the French Army are soldier-priests, or "*prêtres combattants*," to be found. These number 20,000, and we read that this "enormous proportion" of the entire contingent is without precedent even in France, because there they are now classed with other citizens and obliged to bear arms under a recent law in line with other secularizing legislation. However, the 20,000 answered their country's call without a protest. What is more, some of the men "whose hair had whitened in the ministry," knowing that they had not taken orders until after they had made the campaign of 1870, sought reenlistment. As to the manner in which they were received by their officers and comrades in a country where the clergy not so long ago were harassed with drastic legislation, the *Figaro* writer relates:

"They were welcomed enthusiastically, and Monsignor Lacroix noted especially the acclamation with which the public greeted 1,800 priests at Perpignan as, clad in their *soutanes*, they crossed the threshold of the barracks. Never before had so many priests been seen in the city even at the time of religious retreats. What appearance did these 20,000 priests make in the uniform of the soldier? If you will, a most noble one and most martial. . . . The soldier-priest is better informed, grounded more deeply in the laws of discipline, and more highly conscientious than his comrades, generally speaking, because in him the patriotic ideal is sublimated by the religious ideal."

Here the regret is expressed that in times of peace the episcopacy urged that the clergy under the colors accept no promotion because it was feared that their priestly vocation might be imperiled. The fear was vain, while the result is "a real error that with a little foresight might have been avoided." We read then that:

"In fine, the soldier-priest is in no way inferior to his brothers-in-arms except from the point of view of physical training. For all that, we hear of timid vicars suddenly transformed into 'intrepid and jolly fighters.' But they remain modest withal. You must know that they do not think of making use of their ecclesiastical status to secure more flattering or easier treatment.

"On the contrary, instances are frequent of their refusal of such consideration. Monsignor Lacroix cited several which proved not only the modesty of the soldier-priest, but also his magnificent courage in action; and concluded by quoting with the remark of a Government official who had been inspecting an ambulance and said: 'These priests are brave fellows. We haven't known them at all.'"—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CATHOLIC SHRINKAGE IN THE CITIES

MANY who consider the cities the strongholds of Catholicism in this country may be surprised to find a Catholic priest writing in the current *Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia) in much the same strain as those Protestant clergymen who also deplore the unsettling effect of the city

upon religious faith. But this Catholic writer does not stop at noting the inevitable tendency of city life to undermine religious belief. He actually makes the unqualified statement "that *there are no city Catholics*": meaning "that a population of city Catholics left for three or four generations, without any recruits whatever from country districts, would certainly be in the last stages of irreligion and indifference; that for the most part the splendid examples of piety and practise which we witness in our city parishes, if examined one by one, will be found to be of people who either come from the country themselves or of the children of those who have come from country districts; and generally that the faith and piety of a Catholic residing or brought up in a large city are in proportion to the degree in which the country spirit has been operative in the home in which he was reared." These statements are the product of ten years' service in a city parish, where the population was constantly changing and a careful census was kept of all parishioners. The results were so astonishing that a survey of conditions in other cities both here and abroad was made. And the same conditions were found to exist. The writer in *The Ecclesiastical Review*, who prefers to remain anonymous, found during his years of investigation only five or six cases "of a faithful, devout adult Catholic both of whose parents were born and reared in a large city."



"THE TELEGRAM."

"With God's help, we defeated the enemy, who left behind them thousands of dead and wounded."
—From *De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

He found that almost always at special services "every head of a family was of country birth." In the parish school "the boy to whom the teacher would call our attention, dwelling upon his punctuality, his faultless behavior, his piety, we found invariably to be a child of parents not many years removed from their country home either in America or Europe." In cases of marriages between a city-bred youth and a country girl and vice versa, the partner of country rearing would be the more devout and the one responsible for the religious training of the children. Moreover, "it is the young men and women in the old Catholic families of the cities who are contracting mixed marriages" with non-Catholics. It was found difficult to keep up church societies in a parish made up of city people. With the advantage of the presence of the great Catholic churches, schools, and institutions, and considering that so much of the best blood of the nation finds its way to the cities, Catholics might expect to recruit their clergy and religious communities largely from city children, but the fact is that

the great majority "always came from country places." To the objection that America being a young country, its cities must necessarily be made up of country people or their children and grandchildren, the writer finds an answer in his study of immigrants. Every Catholic pastor, he remarks, "deplores the religious indifference of Catholics of Irish names who come from England. It is not the difference between Ireland and England, but the difference of country and city." For these Irishmen or their fathers left Ireland to work in English cities, and these cities did their work. So this priest comes to the "alarming conclusion," in this age of great cities, that—

"No family leaves the country without certain danger to the faith of posterity. It is not a matter of chance, where some improve and some deteriorate. There are no class of people, no system of training, no conditions of life, which seem proof against this inevitable result. No matter how fervent be the father and mother who take up their abode in a large city, their grandchildren, or at the very furthest their great-grandchildren, will certainly be lost to the faith. The only possible check on this speedy destruction will be in cases where their children or grandchildren choose people of country training for their life partners.

"Now, if all this be true, have we priests any greater work of zeal than that of keeping our Catholic people in country districts? Have we any greater evil to contend with than the tendency at this moment of so many people of all classes to rush to the city? We are armed against what we call the great evils of modern times—alcoholism, Socialism, divorce, the public school, mixed marriage, race suicide, degeneracy of the poorer classes. Our pulpits ring with denunciations of these evils; our Catholic press expends its best energies in warning our people of these dangers; we organize to combat them. It hardly occurs to us that it is only our city Catholics who have anything to fear from them. Not even one of these dangers threatens the population of a country parish, nor do we seem to realize that urging a Catholic to exchange the country for the city is landing the poor fellow face to face with all these dangers."

A study of conditions in European countries like Italy, France, Belgium, Bavaria, and Ireland proves the same thing. The country people become indifferent after they come to the city. It is found true in such Catholic cities as Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Naples, Venice, Rome, Florence, Munich, and Bruges. Bruges. And what of Dublin, the center of Irish Catholic piety? Here the investigator found the congregations swarming the churches every day and every hour. At first he almost hoped that an exception could be found to his theory. But he "learned that the backbone of every congregation in Dublin was made up of a class who, if they themselves had not come from the country, their parents had." One pastor remarked: "Cut off the immigration from country districts to this city for twenty-five years and our churches would be empty." In Ireland,

"The clergy throughout the country are doing everything in their power to prevent emigration, the reason being that so many who left home in the fervent practise of religion lost their faith, in America. We took the liberty of saying to them: 'Is it because they went to America or because in America they located themselves in cities?'"

If what he maintains is true, asks the writer, in conclusion,

"What is to be the future of our own country, whose Catholic population is mostly to be found in the large cities? What of the tide of emigration, millions of Catholic people leaving their simple rural surroundings in Ireland or Poland or Italy or Malta, and condemning all their posterity, within a few generations, to inevitable loss of faith in an American city? What of the good Catholic families lately arrived from country districts, and at present the very life of our city parishes and the consolation of their pastors? Are their grandchildren, or at most great-grandchildren, to have all wandered from the fold? Gladly, therefore, would we find that we are wrong."

THE DUMB MARTYRS OF WAR

SO OVERWHELMING has been the thought of human suffering, so anxious has the world been to relieve it, that little thought has been bestowed on the dumb sufferers. Various war photographs have shown us the novel sight of the dogs of Belgium impressed into service for dragging the smaller guns; but all contestants use horses, and the absolute necessity of care for them, in the event of a long war, is being brought home. One of the pleaders for the horse is John Galsworthy, the English novelist, who gives in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) this moral aspect of the use of the horse in warfare, with the attendant obligation:

"Man has only a certain capacity for feeling, and that has



A GERMAN CARICATURE OF THE TIGHT-FIST.

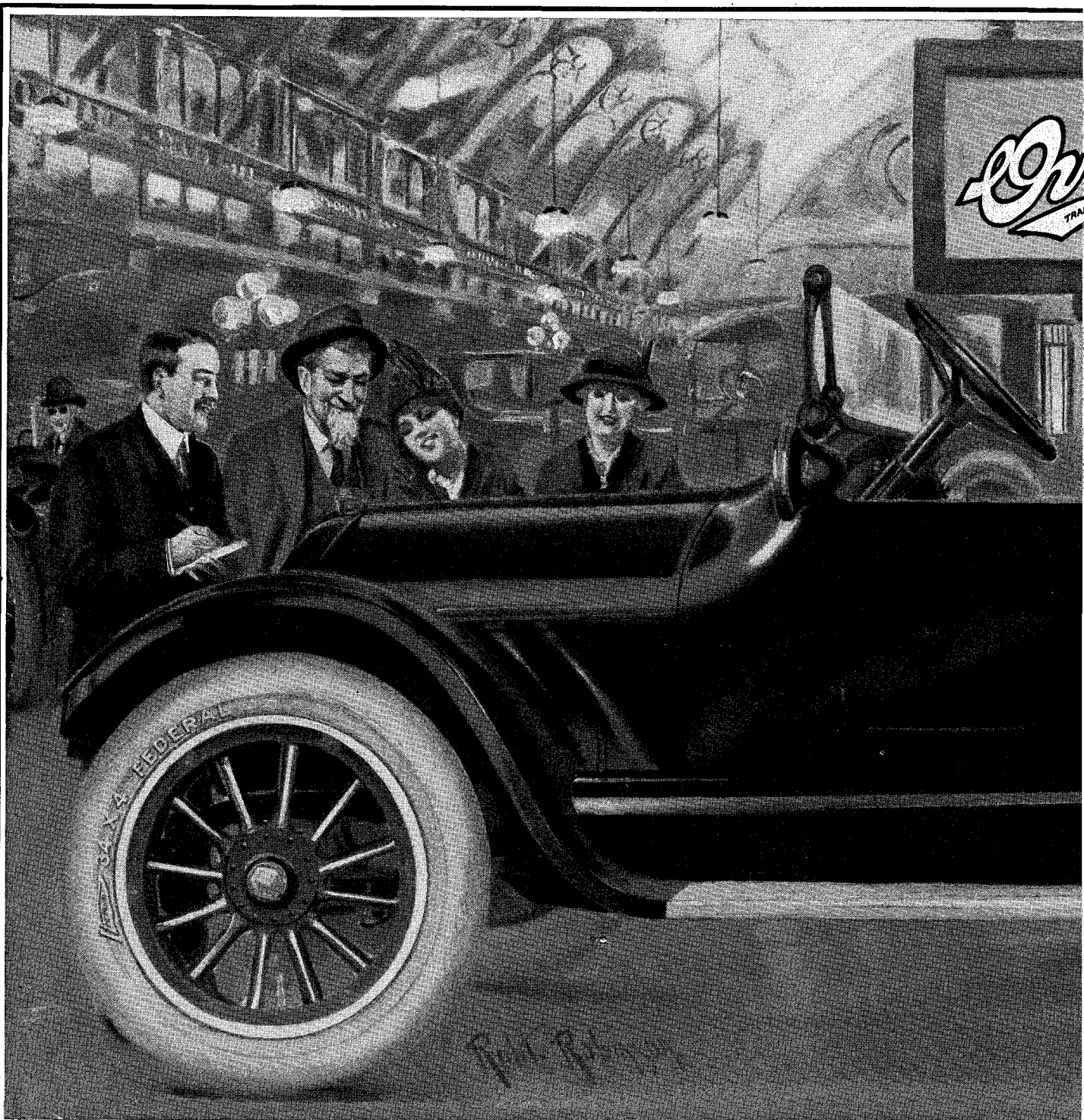
"We shall give nothing. I've made enough sacrifices for the Fatherland—Don't you realize all the interest I am losing on my tied-up capital?"

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

been strained almost to breaking-point by human needs. But now that the wants of our wounded are being seen to with hundreds of motor-ambulances and hospitals fully equipped, now that the situation is more in hand, we can surely turn a little to the companions of man. They, poor things, have no option in this business; they had no responsibility, however remote and indirect, for its inception; get no benefit out of it of any kind whatever; know none of the sustaining sentiments of heroism; feel no satisfaction in duty done. They do not even—as the prayer for them untruly says—'offer their guileless lives for the well-being of their countries.' They know nothing of countries; they do not offer themselves. Nothing so little pitiable as that. They are pressed into this service, which cuts them down before their time. We do violence to horses by employing them at all in this deadly business. Our Army knows that. These are the words of an R. S. P. C. A. inspector at the front: 'Whenever possible the injured are sent back to the transport behind to be treated by veterinary surgeons, and also rested, but if they are too bad they are shot at once. Hundreds of merciful bullets have put a great number out of misery, and it is certainly not the fault of the British Army that they should suffer as they do, for the soldier thinks a great deal of his horse out here. Our motto is: "Horse first, man afterward."'

"That's fine! And, tho we who are not fighting can not feel that the horse comes first, we might at least 'think a great deal' of him—poor beast!"

"It is not for me to waste the time of common sense by enlarging on the practical advantages of saving as many horses as we can. This is a war of exhaustion, and economy in horses is simply vital, as it is in everything else. It is not for me to waste the time of pity by dwelling on the sufferings these dumb things have to undergo. Any child can imagine them. The Army Veterinary Corps have made a splendid start, both in humanity and economy. Now that they have asked for funds to carry on and perfect their work let us give, and freely, whether we love animals or no. It is a duty to the country to help to save our horses. It is a duty to ourselves to do what we can to lessen their sufferings, and to palliate the shame of having to employ them at all in the hellish carnival of war."



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Overland Model 80 R \$1050
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7 Passenger Touring Car
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All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio.

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What You Get

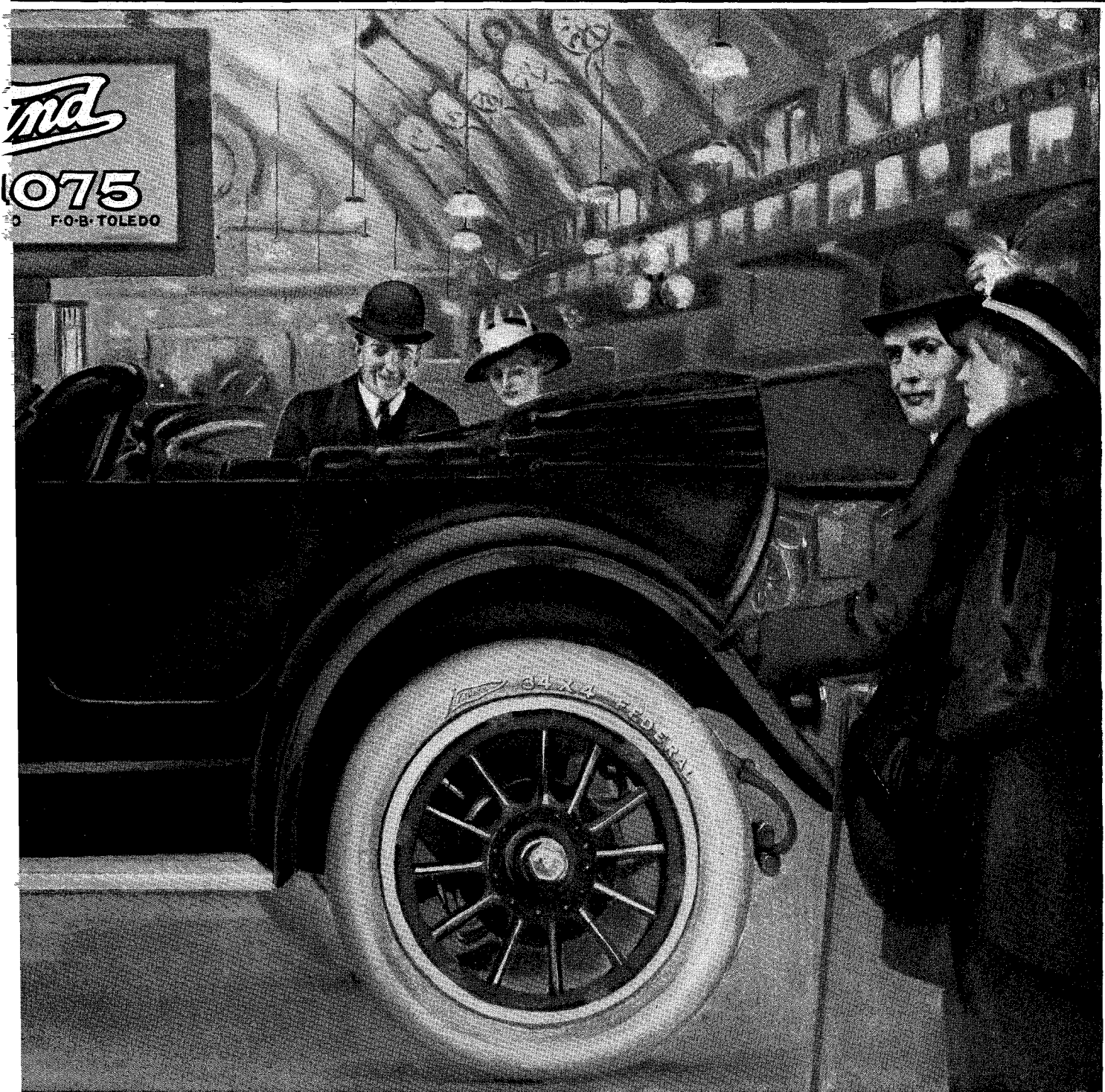
You get comfort. The rear springs are low underslung. These springs have swivel seats and openings, which permit great up-and-down play. A car without these advantages cannot be as comfortable. The Overland has them.

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Overland Model 81 \$1135
 Touring Car

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

PRINCESS RADZIWIŁŁ'S MEMOIRS OF HER LIFE IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA

Radziwiłł, Princess Catherine. (Catherine Kolb.) *Memories of Forty Years.* With photo-gravure illustrations. 8vo, pp. xiii-357. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The name of Radziwiłł is written large in Slav-German history. For centuries the powerful family has played a prominent part in the courts and cabinets of Europe, and at times we find it aspiring to royal state. Readers of Sienkiewicz's magnificent Polish trilogy will recall that Prince Radziwiłł, an ancestor of the house, whose ruthless, heartless ambitions were on a Napoleonic scale, who became the uncrowned king of Poland and dreamed of a Slavic empire.

Princess Radziwiłł entered the famous family by marriage. A Russian by birth, but in reality a cosmopolitan, she has passed her life in courts and at the center of great events among men and women whose names are a part of contemporaneous history. Emperors, kings, and statesmen were numbered among her friends. She saw the rise and fall of many luminaries. Her recollections of four decades teem with events and incidents seen from the vantage-point of intimacy and marked by genuine human interest. The frontispiece portrait is that of a handsome and intellectual woman, and the pleasant impression it produces is heightened by the Princess's frank and charming self-introduction contained in a preface modeled on and rivaling those brought into vogue by Renan, who was also an aristocrat, tho risen from the ranks.

"I have never been able," she writes, "to understand the famous lines of Dante when he says, 'No greater we can be than to remember happier days.' It seems to me, on the contrary, that it is soothing to the heart and mind to be able to look back on days when one thought that one had everything heart could desire. . . . These years have remained in my recollection, surrounded with a halo of joy and happiness which nothing has been able to efface, and it is, therefore, with infinite pleasure that I recall them."

Here, surely, is an outburst in striking contrast to that essential melancholy and pessimism which are said to lie at the root of the Slavonic genius. It is the key-note of the book, the prelude to pages that depict the outward, charming side of life, its pageantry, ceremony, and glamour.

The book opens with a description of the writer's stay in England. England she regards as *par excellence* the country in which the emancipated, modern mind finds itself most at home. She avows her love for England, her 'admiration for its vigor and strong intellectual movement.' Her cosmopolitan experience has imbued her with the conviction that English science, literature, art, are more personal, more charged with individual feeling, than those of other countries, and she ascribes the fact to the jealous care with which private independence of opinion is guarded in Britain. The memoirs are characterized by an intensely personal flavor, and we may note that the intrinsic interest of the portrait sketches (which seem to exhaust the list of the famous personages of Europe during

the last half century) is heightened by the fact that their subjects are frequently brought within the range of the search-lights of the Great War. These vivid pages, whether consciously or not, often explain or illustrate some puzzling phase of the present world-shaking conflict. The intensely feudal cast of German life and thought is pictured here with amazing distinctness by one who knew and shared it. Obviously she is much in love with the modern ideal of liberty, and so breaks out into a paean of England, after having been compelled to breathe for so long the atmosphere of German *Kultur*.

Some "Memories of Russia" close the author's brilliant narrative. They contain an intimate, personal sketch of a country which, tho looming so large in the great events of the day, remains almost as essentially unknown to the ordinary reader as if it belonged to another planet. It is upon these chapters which concern her native land that the brilliant author appears at her best. We would willingly write *con amore* upon the margins of these pages, which glow and sparkle with splendid description. It is, of course, only the imperial and aristocratic phase of Russia which is here depicted; for the author confines her narrative within the circle of what she has seen and known. The Princess's dazzling descriptions of actually existing aristocratic society in Russia and Germany, where all power and influence descend from the top, are amazing and disconcerting. In these countries it is the same as if the French Revolution and Napoleon had never existed. Photogravure portraits of unusual interest and beauty of workmanship illustrate the text.

RECENT NOVELS

Atherton, Gertrude. *Perch of the Devil.* Pp. 373. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. \$1.35.

The much-heralded "American" story by Mrs. Atherton is here at last. As usual, she has been careful and thorough in its preparation, first familiarizing herself with the physical conditions of Montana, as a State, its political history, and the spirit of the mining interests identified with the country. The reader feels the force of the treasures of the earth and their influence exerted on the sporting and gambling instincts of men. We are not prepared, however, to call all her characters typically "American." Gregory Compton, a geologist by nature and training, is still fond "in a way" of his beautiful wife Ida, but her lack of education and refinement and her constant use of slang, to which her beauty had at first blinded him, have begun to annoy and repel him, so he makes arrangements to go to Butte to the School of Mines, and to have her coached in grammar and manners. Ida is surely American in her adaptability, her quick grasp of situations, and her adherence to her final purpose, but the slang and loose morals as belonging to an American seem rather exaggerated and misrepresented. There is hardly one character in the book who is thoroughly likable, but Ida is unique, after a fashion. Sympathies are with her all the time, and admiration most of the time.

Allen, Frances Newton Symmes. *Her Wings.* Pp. 363. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

Georgia Frame was compelled by the fires within her, fed by a heritage of feminist ambitions and convictions bestowed on her by her mother, to try her wings in the world of progress and to fill with activity the life left lonely and sad by the recent death of that mother. She even became a leading light in the "Cause," and gave oratorical tirades against man, in general, his selfishness and unfairness. But there were other forces in her life. She finally changes her point of view and agrees with Dr. Craig, her childhood friend, that there are "realities quite as significant and even more compelling." The factors in her conversion are interesting characters, especially Will Leaf, the child of nature and a town charge who develops into a forceful and important man, around whom play dramatic and tragic elements, and who, with Linda Rush and her babies, proves to Georgia what are the real things in life. The book is human, sincere, and readable, told with an easy style and sympathetic touch.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. *The Street of Seven Stars.* Pp. 377. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

Student life in Vienna has its fascinations. It also has its drawbacks, according to this appealing and charming story by Mary Roberts Rinehart—a story which is wholesome and sweet, sometimes dramatic, tho never startling nor unusually powerful. We sympathize with the comradeship which prompts the two girls who are returning to America to share their last pennies with Harmony Wells, who remains to pursue her violin-study and to face loneliness and other difficulties. On the other side, we have the Bohemian coterie of medical students, with their struggles and ambitions, among whom we meet "Peter," who begins by protecting Harmony from the world's buffets, and ends by—but that must not be told, it is the vital element of the story. The plot is not intricate, but full of interesting episodes, which introduce many well-drawn characters of varied types.

Forman, Henry James. *The Captain of His Soul.* Pp. 468. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$1.35.

Many a college graduate finds that no position awaiting him exactly meets his ideal. Given health, strength, and determination, he usually finds or makes a place for himself in the business world. Gilbert Spotswood, whose father was a failure in England and no less so in Charleston, worked his way through Harvard, his father having contributed to Gilbert only a stepmother and some half-brothers and sisters. No satisfactory reason is given why Gilbert should have considered teaching—"becoming a male governess," as he called it—an impossible beginning. Later he gets a position with an advertising house, then with a guerrilla financier, but finally discovers his real place in literature and philanthropic work. Mr. Forman characterizes the three stages as "Ideals," "Illusions," and "Reality." The young hero's spiritual nature has its ups and downs as it

moves toward rest and satisfaction. First, there is the Bohemian life about Washington Square, when he lives at Frau Schmidt's, eats at Frisquita's, and learns to know Mary Fairweather, Lucy Grove, and Luther Tabbard, whose hand-clasp is an inspiration and his smile a benediction. In Coleman's office he becomes tainted with the money germ and yields to the usual temptation of wine, woman, and song—Mrs. Holroyd being the typical siren, but Mary draws him away from these contaminating influences. After draining the potion of dissipation to the dregs, Gilbert comes to himself, and takes up a new ideal, which leads him back to good influences, real love, and ultimate literary success. From this outline the reader will discern that Mr. Forman has told a familiar tale. His achievement is that he has clothed it with new garments of an attractive kind. The story, as Mr. Forman tells it, was worth while, and, what is more to the present purpose, it is worth reading.

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. *The Clarion*. Pp. 418. Boston and New York. Houghton Mifflin Co. 1914.

This is a vigorous, exciting story of a newspaper in its attempt to be honest. Altho presented in a rather melodramatic manner, it succeeds in holding the reader's interest to the end. Dr. Surtaine, an itinerant dispenser of "Certaina," a cure-all for every known disease, settles down and becomes a millionaire and leading citizen in his own town, unscrupulously advertising his nostrums and getting rich because there is "one born every minute." That the remedy is only spiced or "doped" whisky does not trouble him, but he keeps that fact from his only son "Hal," whom he fairly worships. Then Hal, or "Boy-ee," as his father calls him, finds himself possessor of half a million dollars with which he is to "do as he pleases." To compel retraction of a criticism of his father by the newspaper *Clarion*, he is forced to buy the paper. He then begins his struggle to be honest and publish "the news" without truckling to wealth or being bribed by influential advertisers, or accepting illegal "ads.," and other journalistic faults. It is a fight to a finish even when it opens the young man's eyes to his father's wrongdoing and nearly costs him Esmé's love. All the sins of journalism and municipal government are brought out in the course of an eventful and thrilling love-story. The results prove that honesty pays, tho the hero went through troubled waters before he reached the haven of success in love and business.

Wright, Harold Bell. *The Eyes of the World*. Pp. 464. Chicago: The Book Supply Company. \$1.35.

The thought which apparently underlies this novel is suggestive; it aims to waken a spirit of protest in the reading public against the evils committed by artists and writers in catering to the public demand for prurient literature, and their fear of appearing "queer" in the eyes of the world. It is a plea for honesty of expression in spite of the world. Aaron King's mother had sacrificed everything to keep him in Europe until his art education was finished, and left him, as a heritage, the reestablishment of their once good name, dishonored by his father. The scene is laid in southern California, with its blue skies, its grandeur of mountains, its fruit and flowers. There Aaron comes under two strong influences; that of

Sibyl Andrés, pure, sweet, and uplifting; and that of Mrs. Taine, a worldly, married woman, degrading and poisonous. It takes some time for Aaron to realize the difference between the true and the false, and for his development there are necessary some thrilling adventures and tragic situations, but innocence and purity triumph in the end. It is an interesting, romantic, and dramatic tale, but involves some despicable characters.

Lincoln, Joseph C. Kent Knowles, Quahaug. Pp. 450. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35 net.

A Lincoln story without at least one quaint character to keep us laughing would be an impossibility. In this case, Hephzibah Cahoon expresses the philosophy of life in epigrammatic brilliancy. Her quick wit and ready tongue delight the reader. There is keen judgment of humanity. To call a man a "clam" is understandable to all, but it takes a New-Englander to understand that the round, hard-shell clam of "half-shell" fame is really a "quahaug," and Kent Knowles earned that nickname because of his character and reserved way of living. To be exact, Hosea Kent Knowles, called "Hosy" by his cousin-housekeeper, was a writer of stories. Finding himself "written out," he appeals to his friend and publisher, Jim Campbell, for advice and help. The prescription of "travel, change of scenes, and friends" is accepted reluctantly. Kent and Hephzy start for Europe, realizing Hephzy's greatest desire. The finding of a lost relative, dreamed of as "Little Frank" and who proves to be a young lady, entirely alters the proposed trip and their lives. Frances has been told by her father that these people have stolen her fortune (he was the real thief and they the sufferers), so she begins by demanding her "rights" and an accounting of her inheritance. After some impossible and incredible situations, Frances learns the truth and flees, but by that time both Kent and Hephzy have learned to love her and they pursue with heart-breaking anxiety. It all comes out right in a truly Lincolnian manner, and, as usual, the best part of the story is found in the comments made by Hephzy on English customs and her ready answers, even when there is a sting in her words.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

James, George Wharton. *California, Romantic and Beautiful*. The History of Its Old Missions and of Its Indians; a Survey of its Climate, Topography, Deserts, Mountains, Rivers, Valleys, Islands, and Coast Line; a Description of Its Recreations and Festivals; a Review of Its Industries; an Account of Its Influence upon Prophets, Poets, Artists, and Architects; and Some Reference to What It Offers of Delight to the Automoblist, Traveler, Sportsman, Pleasure- and Health-Seeker. With a map and 72 plates, of which 8 are in color. Large 8vo, pp. xxv-433. Boston: The Page Company. \$3.50 net.

That California during 1915 will be the objective of millions of sightseers is a foregone conclusion. And that many of these will wish to go with ample knowledge and the means for an intelligent appreciation of more than the Panama Exposition and its immediate environs is just as evident. Some such account as the subtitle of this volume describes will be in large demand, so that author and publisher are likely to reap the rewards of their enterprise. While the main title is fully warranted by the contents of the book, the twenty-nine chapters justify the fuller subtitle. In like manner the photographs and color-prints give views that illustrate not only the

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MULTIPLY THE ABOVE GROUP BY FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND
And Sit Appalled before the Overwhelming Need of an Afflicted People. Then urge your Church, or School, or Friends, to Help Now.

FACTS FROM BELGIUM

A FREE HAND IN BELGIUM, for America's philanthropy, was further guaranteed by a press report from Washington on the 6th inst., such report being based upon a dispatch from Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister at Brussels, dated January 2. On the latter date, Mr. Whitlock's message said, he had received assurances from Baron von Bissing, German Governor-General in Belgium, that orders had been given "forbidding all further requisitions of foodstuffs of whatever sort in Belgian territory occupied by German troops." These orders, Mr. Whitlock reported, were broad and ample, and under them "we may establish and maintain any kind of control that we may see fit to adopt in connection with our relief work for the civil population."

Reports from other authentic sources state that up to Christmas only a million Belgians had left the country, and the remaining millions have been unable to import food since the second week in October. "With their summer crops ruined, their accumulated food consumed, their milch cattle driven off or killed for beef, by the middle of October they faced starvation."

"By the end of October many Belgian cities had pooled their food, and rich and poor were virtually being fed in bread-lines. In Liège and Charleroi the authorities were giving out one bun and one bowl of cabbage soup a day to rich and poor. In Hamme, near Antwerp, a consignment of American food reached the people on the very day when they had consumed their last ounce of flour."

Careful estimates declare that it will take from 80,000 to 90,000 tons of food to feed the Belgians this winter, on the basis of ten to twelve ounces of the plainest food a day for each person. And this amount, it is added, "is probably the smallest allowance on which life can be maintained, as is indicated by the fact that the average citizen of New York consumes forty-two ounces of food every day."

Said Mr. Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium: "The clock has absolutely stopped in Belgium. An industrial country, which was dependent on the overseas before, is now walled up, with 70 per cent. of the people idle."

A special cable dispatch to *The Sun*, before Christmas, said: "The representatives at Rotterdam of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium have received a heart-rending personal appeal from two prominent residents of Blankenberghe on behalf of thirteen Belgian seacoast communes which hitherto have not been assisted. All communications with these communes, even with Bruges, have been stopped. 'We are deprived of everything,' the spokesman said. 'No one knows whether we will eat tomorrow or not. We ask in the name of humanity for help. If none is forthcoming, God knows what will happen.'" In the Campine district people are walking eight miles to Maastricht every day to get two loaves of bread.

NOW FOR THE FINAL OFFERING

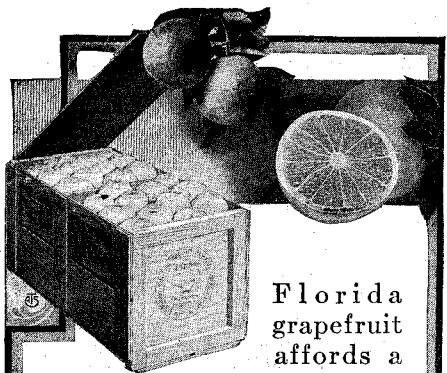
THE FINE SHIPMENT of last week from THE LITERARY DIGEST FLOUR FUND should be followed in a week or two more by the remaining 7,500 Barrels of Flour needed so desperately. Schools and churches, and other organizations, can make this noble work an early completed fact. Let them find inspiration in the sore necessity of millions, and in the reports below, and ACT AT ONCE.

A beautiful spirit of humanity and helpfulness has continued to pervade the letters accompanying contributions. Individuals manifest it, and schools, and churches—all kinds of organizations, in fact. The Superintendent of Schools in Barre, Vt., sent \$53.00 and said: "The idea of raising this fund originated with the pupils. A large part is from money earned by the pupils themselves." From a Baptist Church in Phoenix, Arizona, came \$26.00, "a retiring offering," the pastor wrote, "as the people went out." From "the Friends' First Day Sunday-school of Flora Dale, Pa.," came \$25.00, raised by Miss Anna M. Black, with "the hearty Christian wishes of the Friends of that locality."

Whole pages of THE LITERARY DIGEST could be filled with eloquent testimonies accompanying smaller and larger contributions. Many have come from schools, their scholars and teachers, with substantial additions to the Fund. From the students and faculty of Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., came \$47.00, through *The Review*, which has forwarded other collections from that town. "We use THE LITERARY DIGEST in our school," wrote the Superintendent at Inman, S. C.; and tho in an agricultural community, "hard hit by the war," the students gave \$25.00. Remitting \$25.85, the Superintendent in Punta Gorda, Florida, said this amount was from the school children, with the express desire that it be "given to the school children in Belgium." Principal H. W. Jones, of the Walla Walla High School, Washington, sent \$40.00 from his pupils, with this suggestion: "From the enthusiasm with which this money was raised I am led to believe that if the high schools of the country were interested in this cause there would be a substantial lift given the Belgians, as well as the teaching of a practical lesson in sympathy and giving." Will not other schools do likewise?

A lawyer in Canadian, Texas, sent his second remittance and said: "I suggest that you appeal to your readers who have contributed small sums to 'come again.' I am keeping a private Belgian Fund," he added. "Every time I have the courage to forego a cigar, or a visit to the movies, or can shave myself, I deposit the money in my Belgian Fund. It is thus I got this \$2.50, and I am going to keep the plan up till the war closes."

"I wish I could send more," writes an Oregon merchant, "but if every little town in the United States would do as well, and larger ones in proportion, it would amount to a good deal." Indeed it would, for his collection at Myrtle Point was \$100.00. The paying teller of a bank in Tulsa, Okla., remitted \$100.00, and



Florida grapefruit affords a wholesome food-drink

that gives energy to young and old. The juice from one of these large and mellow globes is almost a breakfast in itself—it will tone the system and make you fit for the day. Grapefruit is a delicious tonic—restores jaded nerves, keeps the muscles tingling with energy and makes the eyes clear and gleaming.

Florida oranges are miniature reservoirs of health—filled at the "Fountain of Youth." They are juicy, sweet and flavored beyond comparison. Drinking with some persons is a habit; others have made it an art. To persons of the latter class Florida orange juice is ambrosia. They who drink it in deep, slow draughts will have visions of the soft sunshine and refreshing breezes in which Florida oranges are grown.

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Look for this mark on boxes and wrappers when you buy Florida oranges and grapefruit. It means fruit that has been ripened on the trees and that is of surpassing quality.

For those who fully appreciate the juiciness, the sweetness and the flavor of tree-ripened Florida oranges and grapefruit the Florida Citrus Exchange watches over every detail of the harvesting of the fruit it ships. From the picking off the trees to the placing of the boxes in the refrigerator cars, none but white-gloved workers are engaged. Only fruit that has become ripe on the trees is sent to market by the Exchange, and no human hand touches it in the picking and packing. Exchange packing houses do not employ child labor.

The mark of the Exchange stands for a square deal to consumers, dealers and growers. Look for it when you buy oranges and grapefruit—most dealers carry Exchange fruit in season. If your store will not supply it, write us and we will try to find one who will do so. Booklet of citrus recipes for four cents in stamps.

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romantic, the wild, and the beautiful, but also the developed, often tamer, domestic, and economic aspects of the State. The author is an enthusiast—so much so that he is not infrequently lured into the unnecessary superlative "most perfect"—and has written from an ample knowledge of his subject. He has not, however, been betrayed into "fine writing," but has used the straightforward method of narrative and description. For the historical parts he has consulted good authorities, and in his citations is often strikingly felicitous. He has, moreover, furnished a well-selected bibliography, and also a satisfactory index. Wide margins, a somewhat ornate cover, and excellent paper testify to the publishers' estimate of the dignity of the contents. It is excellent as a guide and mentor of travel, a good register of the State's right to interest, inspire, and refresh those who journey from "the effete East."

Lange, Algot. The Lower Amazon. A Narrative of Explorations in the Little-known Regions of the State of Pará, on the Lower Amazon, with a Record of Archeological Excavations on Marajó Island at the Mouth of the Amazon River, and Observations on the General Resources of the Country. With an Introduction by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. With 109 illustrations and 6 maps. Crown 8vo, pp. xxv-468. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

The wealth and resources of South America, practically illimitable, the tropical luxuriance and natural magnificence of the country, the fact that vast regions of the continent remain still unexplored, and above all the amazing civic development shown in the building of cities on the type of Paris and New York—these are a few of the facts which, enhanced by present political conditions and possibilities, invest the great country to the south of us with pregnant interest. It is only within recent years that Americans, far outstripped by Europeans in this respect, have turned their attention to the immense possibilities of South America. To-day the second city of the western hemisphere is the capital of Argentina, Buenos Aires. Nevertheless, the largest country of South America is Brazil, a country boundless in its possibilities and as yet hardly developed at all. It has an area larger than that of the United States and almost contains within its boundaries the Amazon, monarch of all rivers. It is of the Amazonian territory, meaning the States of Pará and Amazonas, that Mr. Lange has written.

Parnell, John Howard. Charles Stewart Parnell. A Memoir by His Brother. With portrait. 8vo, pp. xi-312. New York: Henry Holt & Company. \$3 net.

After reading the authoritative biographies which have appeared since the death of Parnell, we are of opinion that the real life-story of the great Irish leader still remains to be written. Neither the Life by Barry O'Brien, nor that which lately appeared from the pen of Mrs. Parnell, nor the present work by the statesman's brother, seems to measure up to the requirements of an adequate biography of Ireland's "uncrowned king." Parnell was undoubtedly one of the greatest political figures of his time, a man like Kossuth or Cavour, who incarnated and helped to realize the ideals of a nation. His career, crowded with great events and rich in dramatic incident, would seem to form an alluring subject for a biographer. The most interesting book upon the subject is still Mrs. Parnell's. This dealt almost exclusively with Parnell's relations with the author. The brother's book is intended as an offset to it. John Howard

Parnell's life of his famous brother is naturally intimate and sympathetic. It is of the Boswellian type, and is fairly packed with information concerning every phase of the leader's career. The style is familiar and natural, the subject of the memoir being always alluded to as "Charley."

Fleischmann, Hector. Pauline Bonaparte and Her Lovers. As Revealed by Contemporary Witnesses, by Her Own Love-letters, and by the Anti-Napoleonic Pamphleteers. Authorized translation, with sixteen illustrations. 8vo, pp. xi-256. New York: John Lane. \$3.50 net.

The tragic atmosphere of the French Revolution and the glamour of the Napoleonic *épopée* invest this interesting volume with a charm quite unique in books of its class. Mr. Fleischmann has made the most of these dramatic features which in the hands of Carlyle and Taine make such alluring reading. It is an amazing portrait of Napoleon's favorite sister which is here presented. Masson and writers of memoirs innumerable have prepared us to expect anything but the conventional from Pauline Bonaparte; but to find the counterpart of the woman described in this latest biography one would have to search the forbidden pages of Suetonius, or the wantonly imaginative descriptions of Beaudelaire and Hugo. What Mr. Fleischmann has offered us is a piece of highly overdrawn portraiture. His "imperial Venus" could never have existed. He shows us a pale replica of Messalina, with a lurid background such as fate denied even the wanton Roman empress. The latest in the long procession of Pauline Bonaparte's biographers has striven to outdo all his predecessors in sensationalism. The legend of her classic and flawless beauty, both of form and feature, perpetuated undraped in Canova's marble, is vouched for by the author. Physically she resembled Napoleon, tho mentally she was his antitype. Readers not too squeamish on points of morality will find entertainment in the adventures of this woman, surrounded by her court of warrior-lovers, which included the infamous Fréron and the heroic MacDonald.

Kolb, Ellsworth L. Through the Grand Cañon from Wyoming to Mexico. With 48 illustrations from photographs. Crown 8vo, pp. 344. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2 net.

"While the human race endures, it will be true that any man who is lucky enough to fix upon a hard goal and win it, and can in direct and simple words tell us how he won it, will write a good book." So writes Mr. Owen Wister in his foreword to this remarkable, true story of hair-raising adventure. It describes a journey down the entire length of the Green and Colorado Rivers in two flat-bottomed rowboats taken by two photographers of Grand Cañon, Arizona, and one assistant, with the object of securing a complete photographic and moving-picture record of this grand and partly unexplored region. It is a simple, unadorned tale, extremely modest in tone, and quite unique as a human document; and it should be read because of the author's courage, the very unusual pictures he has offered with it, and the observations of ranch life, prehistoric remains, and natural history gathered on the way. Truly thrilling are his accounts of traversing unexplored gorges, running rapids, camping out with refugee convicts; and one or two of his pictures show the shifts of infinite ingenuity he and his brother were put to in order to secure them. It is a thoroughly American book of the best time-honored stamp.

CURRENT POETRY

LIKE Oliver Wendell Holmes, the late S. Weir Mitchell proved that it was possible to be a distinguished physician and yet attain high rank in the field of letters. The publication of his "Complete Poems" (The Century Company), from which the following two selections are taken, reminds us that the author of "Hugh Wynne" did not devote all his creative energies to the novel; he was an imaginative and accomplished poet whose talent was frequently called into play in that important and now generally neglected branch of his art, the composition of "occasional" poems.

Dr. Mitchell excelled in descriptive verse. He was able, as this poem shows, to make a human habitation appear vividly before us and to infuse his lines with sentiment while avoiding the suspicion of sentimentality. Of the poets of our time, only Mr. Austin Dobson could write successfully on such a theme as this.

LINES TO A DESERTED STUDY

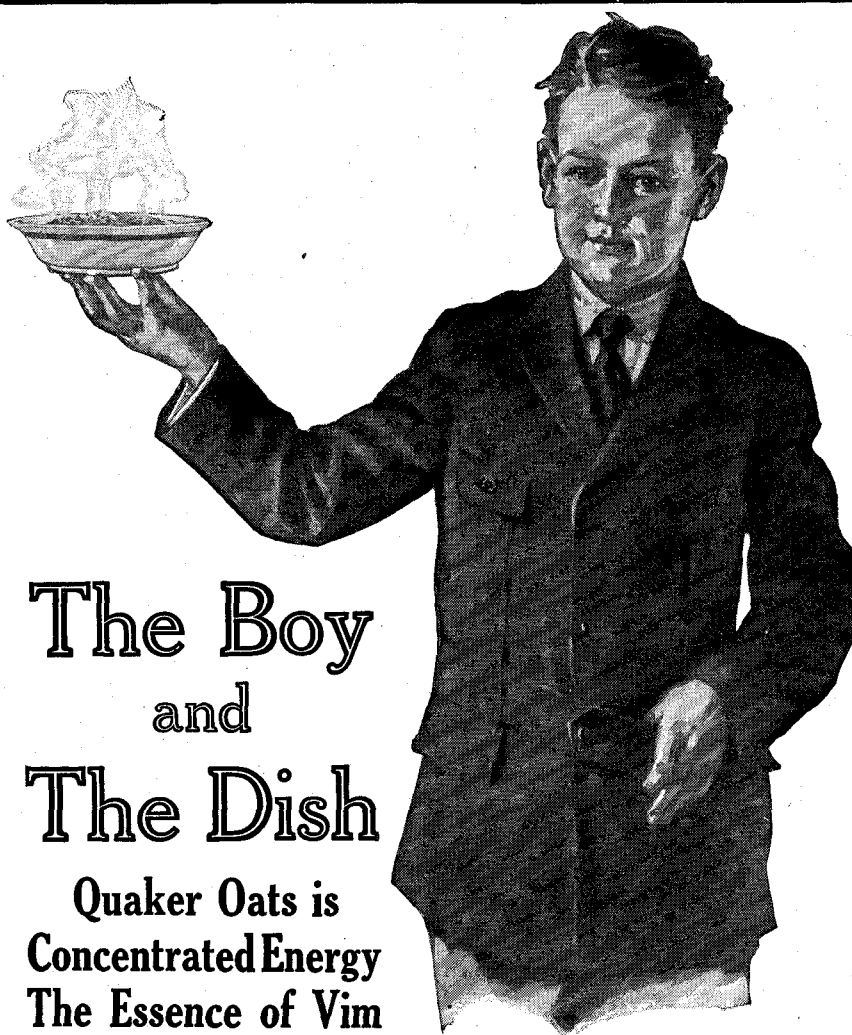
BY S. WEIR MITCHELL

Hush! Feel ye not around us teen
The shapes that haunted Goethe's dream?
When lifted genius mused apart,
And taste inspired the soul of art;
Young first Love, coy with trembling wings,
And Hope, the lark that soaring sings,
And boyhood friendships prone to fade
Through pleasant zones of sun and shade,
With many a phantom born of youth,
The trust in honor, faith, and truth
That fails in after years,
The perfect pearls of life's young dream
Dissolved in manhood's tears.
Through Time's swift loom our joys and griefs
In braided strands together run;
To weave about this world of ours
Wild tapestries of shade and sun.
And seems it not as if to-night,
Dear, dusty, many-memored room,
Our souls had lost the threads of light,
And like the eve kept gathering gloom?
Ay, and for one of us the hour
Must have, methinks, a double power,
As backward turns his saddened look,
To view again those many scenes,
When life was like an uncut book,
And Joy was in her rosy teens,
Yes, even we, who later knew
The home of friendship and of taste,
Stand saddened by the parting view
Of scenes by recollection graced.
Ah, there the books looked meekly out
Above an alligator's snout;
And bugs and fossils, birds and bones,
Round-shouldered bottles, jars and stones
Stood up in order sage,—
Memorials they of every clime,
Remains of every age.
Oh, yes, 'twas here at eventide
We lingered by the table's side,
While Wit her lightning stories told,
And through Havana's clouds of gold
The thunder-storm of laughter rolled,
Till Mirth her very contrast brought,
And drooped the brow in earnest thought,
While tranced we sat, as now we sit,
And fast the parting time draws near,
And these stained walls seem gathering grace
As if to grow more doubly dear;
And not an ink-mark on the boards
But wears a half-appealing look.
The mottled wall, the naked floor,
I read them as ye read a book,—
As if they something had to say,
And sought but could not find a way;
As often mid the waning year,
In brown-cheeked Autumn's bowers,
The leaves ye tread seem rustling low,—
Tread gently, we were flowers.

Here is a poem less personal, but equally vivid. Many of our hurried young poets would do well to imitate the statuesque dignity of Dr. Mitchell's sonorous stanzas.

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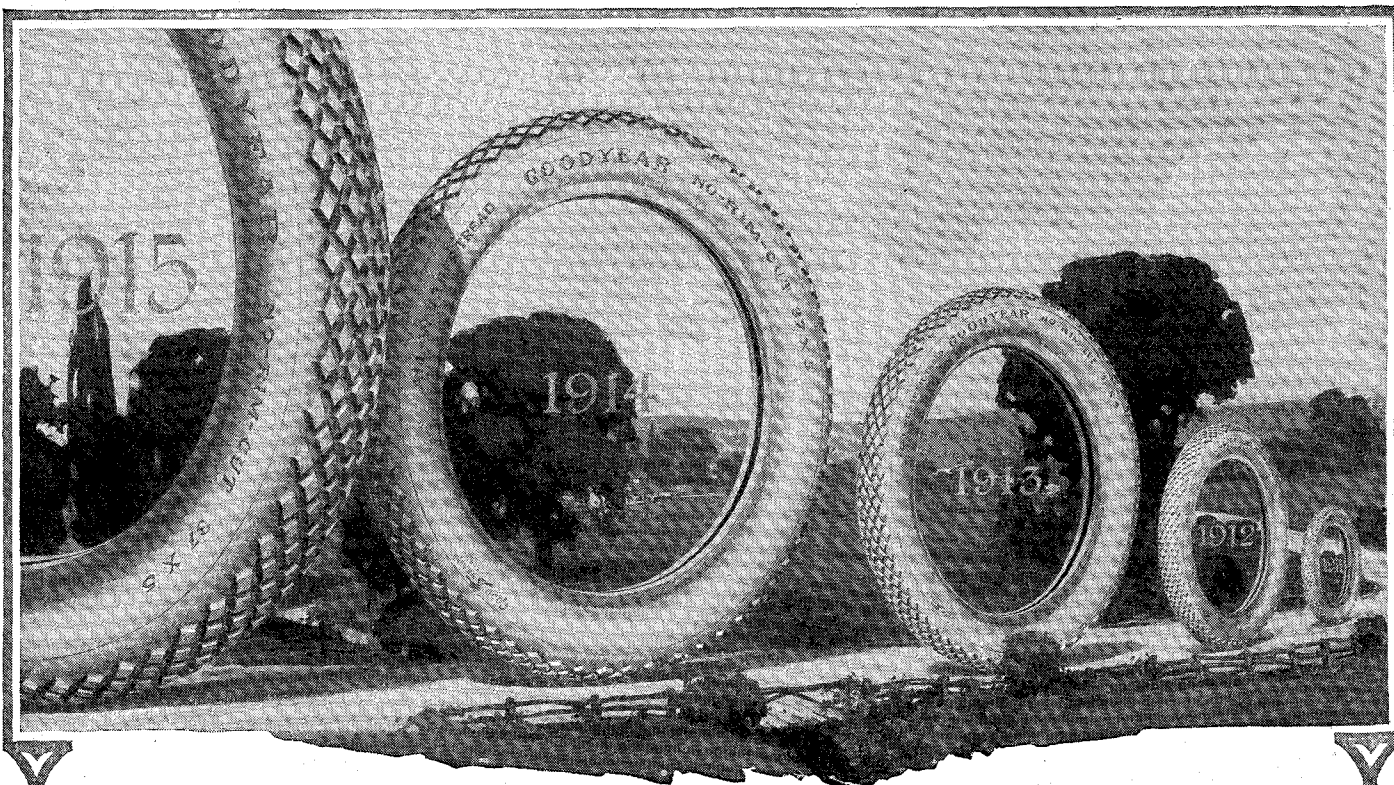
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"While the brief minutes swoon to endless days" is a line that deserves immortality.

THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA

BY S. WEIR MITCHELL

How gentle here is Nature's mood! She lays
A woman-hand upon the troubled heart,
Bidding the world away and time depart,
While the brief minutes swoon to endless days
Filled full of sad, inconstant thoughtfulness.
Behold, 'tis eventide. Dun cattle stand
Drowsed in the misted grasses. From the hol-
lows deep,
Dim veils, adrift, o'er arch and tower sweep,
Casting a dreary doubt along the land,
Weighting the twilight with some vague distress.
Transient and subtle, not to thought more near
Than spirit is to flesh, about me rise
Dim memories, long lost to love's sad eyes;
Now are they wandering shadows, strange and
drear,
That from their natal substance far have strayed.
The witches of the mind possess the time,
And cry, "Behold thy dead!" They come,
they pass;
We yearn to give them feature, face. Alas!
Love hath no morn for memory's failing prime;
What once was sweet with truth is but a shade.
The ghosts of nameless sorrow, joy, despair,
Emotions that have no remembered source,
Love-waifs from other worlds, hope, fear, remorse
Born of some vision's crime, wall through the air,
Crying, We were and are not!—that is all.
Yet sweet the indecisive evening hour
That hath of earth the least. Unreal as dreams
Dreamed within dreams, and ever further, seems
The sound of human toil, while grass and flower
Bend where the mercy of the dew doth fall.

Strange mysteries of expectation wait
Above the grave-mounds of the storied space,
Where, buried, lie a nation's strength and grace,
And the sad joys of Rome's imperious state
That perished of its insolent excess.
A dull gray shroud o'er this vast burial rests,
Is deathly still, or seems to rise and fall,
As on a dear one, dead, the moveless pall
Doth cheat the heart with stir of her white breasts,
Mocking the troubled hour with worse distress.
A deathful languor holds the twilight mist,
Unearthly colors drape the Alban hills,
A dull malaria the spirit fills;
Death and decay all beauty here have kissed,
Pledging the land to sorrowing loveliness.

Many splendid revivals of the pageant
have marked the last five years, and now
an allied form, the masque, seems to be
returning to favor. A striking indication
that the movement is well under way is
the publication by Mitchell Kennerley of
"Earth Deities, and Other Rhythmic
Masques," by Bliss Carman and Mary
Perry King. That the four masques in this
volume would furnish pleasant outdoor en-
tertainment is undoubtedly true, but our
chief concern in these columns must be
with Mr. Carman's thoughtful and exqui-
site lyrics. Sung or spoken by a gaily clad
actor on the greensward stage, such a poem
as this would be delightful, but its beauty
is evident also to those whom it reaches
only by means of the printed page.

PSYCHE

BY BLISS CARMAN

Tender as wind of summer
That wanders among the flowers,
Down worldly aisles with enchanted smiles
She leads the mysterious hours.
This is immortal Psyche,
The winged soul of man,—
Ardor unspent and innocent
As when the world began.
Out of the ancient silence
Over the darkling earth,
As streamers swim on the sunrise rim,
She moves between sorrow and mirth.

The impulse of things eternal,
The transport hidden in clay,
Like a dancing beam on a noonday stream,
She signals along the way.

Her feet are poised over peril,
Her eyes are familiar with death,
Her radiant wings are daring things,
Frail as the beat of a breath.

Over the ocean of being,
In her gay, incredible flight,
See her float and run in the gold of the sun,
Down to the gates of night.

The storm may darken above her,
The surges thunder below,
But on through a rift where the gold lights drift,
Still she will dancing go.

Treasuring things forgotten,
As dreams and destinies fade;
Spirit of truth and ageless youth,
She laughs and is not afraid.

Many lyrics in this book are likely to do
honor to Mr. Carman's enviable reputa-
tion, but in none of them does he reach a
higher level than in the speech by the
Student which forms the conclusion to
"Earth Deities." We have ventured to
call it "Masks of Deity." The indwelling
splendor of common things, the divinity
latent in humanity, has never been so
strikingly exprest by a modern poet, not
even by Miss Evelyn Underhill, in the mem-
orable book of verse which she called "Im-
manence." Only Bliss Carman, among
present-day writers, could see Apple Mary
as Pomona, and make his readers share
his vision.

MASKS OF DEITY

BY BLISS CARMAN

Where are my dreams of beauty gone?
This air, this wood, this very stone—

The same, yet not the same! I see
Them now as masks of deity.

There is a friendliness of light
About them, new and infinite;

And they will never more appear
The alien common things they were.

Another day! The silent sun
Kindles the clod it falls upon

With ecstasy, and life renews
Itself for its eternal use.

And now for me henceforth, behold
A world that is not as of old.

In every face I shall descry
Some glimpse of divinity:

The laundry-girl with bare white throat
And lyric step, and hair afloat,

Is Berce, who comes to bless
The town with her fresh loveliness.

The shabby model's perfect face
Smiles on with Ceres's generous grace.

One voice, with its caressing tone,
Wild, soft, and sad, is Syrinx's own.

Old Apple Mary at her stall
Is not her dingy self at all,

But great Pomona in disguise;
And the old dame with earth-brown eyes

Who tends the bird-shop, with its shelf
Of injured ones, is Fauna's self.

The grapes upon the fruiterer's stand
Were tended by Bacchante's hand.

O world of dusk where dreams are born,
To grow to wisdom with the morn!

Our visions pass, but their truth remains,
So man aspires and attains.

Back by the green and shadowy road
To carry the news from the gods' abode!

O sun, be with me along the way,
And spread thy glamour through town to-day,

That folk in the dreariest plight may see
Some kind revelation of deity!

Will You Be Like This Scotchman Mr. Pipe Smoker?

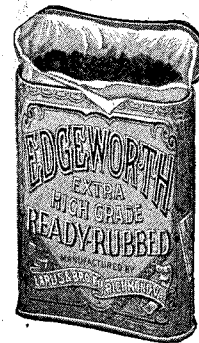
His nephew took him to the races and
persuaded him to bet a shilling on a long
shot horse that won. When the bookmaker
handed Sandy sixteen shillings as his win-
nings, the old man turned to his nephew and
in a dazed voice said, "Tell me, lad, how long
has this thing been going on?"

Sir, if you do not smoke Edgeworth until
some friend happens to offer you some, you
may wait a long while for a great pleasure.
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how it warms up to
the new tobacco. We
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all taken out by an
unpatented process.



You risk nothing the first time you smoke
it because you can get free a package con-
taining a sample so big that after you are
through smoking it you have no doubts as
to whether you want more or not.

And there's no risk about buying Edge-
worth, because every package sold is unquali-
fiedly guaranteed.

We don't want any man ever to feel that
he risks anything when he buys Edgeworth.

Our confidence in Edgeworth is supported
by the great number of smokers who cling to
it. Doesn't this confidence bespeak a trial
of Edgeworth by you?

Write to us for the Sample Package. Ask
any dealer when you want to buy.

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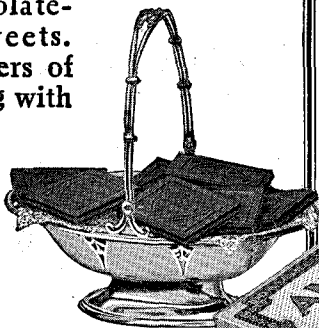
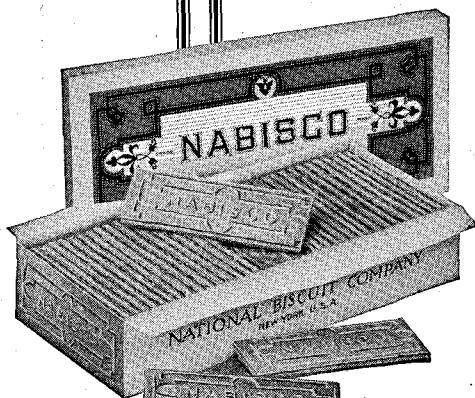
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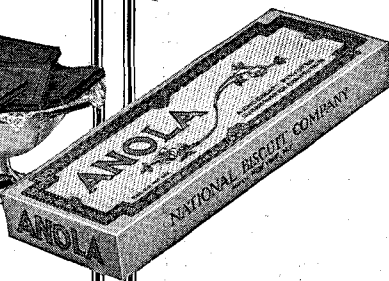
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"WHAT Walt Whitman was to all sorts and conditions of men," says one writer, "John Muir was to giant Sequoias, grand cañons, glaciers, and wild flowers." The "democracy of Nature" was "indelible" in him, and, more than that, the *Kansas City Star* remarks, for all that John Muir gave to Nature, Nature paid him back. "She put on John Muir the stamp of her rugged beauties. . . . Now he is 'rolled round through earth's diurnal course with rocks and stones and trees,' but so, it seemed, he was when he was living."

He has gone, but leaving priceless gifts behind him for other Americans, who know only too little of what he had done for them and for this country. For his discoveries of the habits and nature of our glaciers science owes much to his memory; but for his tireless efforts to preserve for us the wonders and beauties of the Sequoia groves, the Yosemite Valley, and Yellowstone Park, we owe him even more. These are such things as no country in the world can duplicate, and yet they might easily have been lost to us had not John Muir been their friend. He alone knew and appreciated those monarchs of Nature's realm, the Sequoias, millenniums old, sturdy and flourishing when Romulus and Remus were sprawling in the den of their foster-mother. Since his earliest childhood he had been a lover of everything wild, says the *New York Evening Post*. In Dunbar, Scotland, where he was born, all was tame enough; but even here John Muir cultivated wildness of a sort, being fond of a fist-fight, and, at the manly age of ten, when he left that country, he was accounted by all his fellows as a "gude fechter" for his years. Already he and his brothers had read a little of America and of its forests. And then, we are told,

One night their father came in and said: "Bairns, you needna learn your lessons the night, for we'll gang to America the morn!"

The Muir family plunged into the Wisconsin wilderness and took up the rude life of pioneers. At eleven years, John was helping his father clear the land, and incidentally working out mathematical problems on the chips which flew from his ax. The elder Muir was a stern, just man. Law and order reigned in his house, and lights were doused at a certain hour. Young John obeyed the rule, but finally obtained permission to rise earlier than the rest of the family. By force of will the methodical boy cut down his sleeping hours from ten to five and changed his time of rising from 6 to 1 A.M.

In the quiet hours of early morning he was always busy, and soon began to prove that his inventive faculty had been well developed. He built different pieces of mechanism, with a knife as his chief tool. At the same time, he read whatever books he could lay his hands on.



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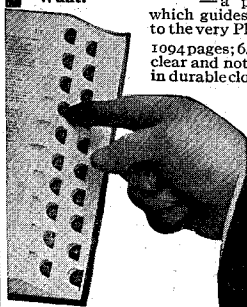
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John was fearful that when his father discovered his wooden inventions, they would be burned, but David Muir, canny Scot that he was, contented himself with talking about the wasted time that could better be spent in Bible study. Finally, the neighbors induced the boy to take his machines to the State fair at Madison. He had thought that no one would look at the things, but his neighbors knew better.

In 1860 young Muir set forth with a sackful of wooden machines to visit the State fair at Madison. His inventions interested both conductor and engineer of the train, and they allowed him to ride on the locomotive. It was a wonderful journey; for he had not been six miles from home since he came to Wisconsin, and a railway was a thing of mystery to him. His exhibits were accepted, and the young inventor mingled with the crowd and heard the generous comments of visitors. But he did not reveal his identity to them, and even refused to read the accounts of his machines which appeared in newspapers, because his father had warned him against the danger of praise.

It was at this time that his career began in earnest. He heard that young fellows could study at the State University for less than a dollar a week. He seized the opportunity, supported himself by farmwork, odd jobs, and school-teaching, and spent probably as little actual cash as any of the University's needy scholars. After his graduation he had not the slightest idea of what his future might be. His coming to California was the result of some one's suggestion that the climate there might benefit him, at a time when he was ill of a fever contracted in Florida. In April, 1868, he arrived almost penniless in San Francisco, but the city, we are told, did not long hold him, for

Far to the south and east lay the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, carved by the glaciers of ages and clothed with dense forests. He struck out afoot and followed the Diablo foothills along the San José valley to Gilroy; thence over the Diablo Mountains to the valley of San Joaquin by the Pacheco Pass. Finally he went into the Sierras to the big trees of Mariposa and the "glorious Yosemite," as he called it. "I am well again," he wrote. "I came to life in the cool winds and the crystal waters of the mountains, and were it not for a thought now and then of loneliness and isolation, the pleasure of my existence would be complete. I will remain here eight or nine months."

The spell of the Sierras held John Muir in its grip for the rest of his life. To be sure, he left them at times to tramp about the world, but always did he go back to explore the mysteries of the ranges that made him famous.

Mr. Muir's simple camp equipment enabled him to go into the wildest and most inaccessible places—spots where birds and animals had to fight for sustenance. Note-books, a tin cup, an ax, some tea, bread and cheese sufficed both in summer and winter. The boy who had fought his way through school never found use for fire-arms. Wild animals never suffered at his hands; they belonged to nature, and, in his eyes, were inviolate. Blankets and tents were other things that Mr. Muir deemed unnecessary. He declared that men who



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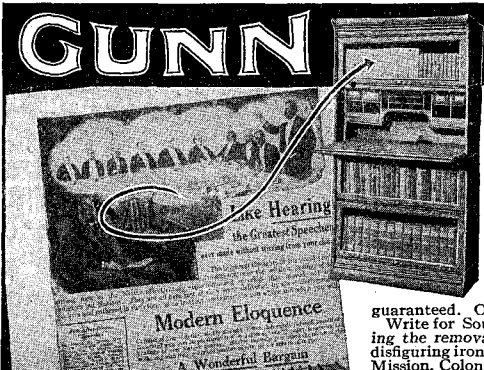
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lived in houses were the only ones who caught cold, and he was content to sleep in a pine thicket beside a fire. When the embers died, and his limbs grew stiff, he would make another blaze and doze off again, breaking his rest several times in the night. His early habit of allowing himself a minimum of sleep enabled Mr. Muir to do this without physical discomfort, and he thrived on the simple diet of bread and tea, his long, wiry muscles responding nobly to the hardships of mountaineering.

His glacier studies in the Yosemite were interrupted by a trip with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and by other excursions to various localities where additional observations were made. In 1879 and 1880 he made his way to Alaska, where he discovered Glacier Bay and the famous mammoth ice-river that is now known as the Muir Glacier. George Wharton James, in his "Heroes of California," says of his discoveries:

When he first began to tell of what he had discovered of the living glaciers in the Sierra Nevada, the scientists laughed at the presumption of a "sheep-herder" to question the determinations of such great scientists as Whitney, King, Le Conte, and Hoffman. These men knew there were no living glaciers in the Sierras. They knew that the Yosemite Valley was formed by a great cataclysm which had split open three thousand feet of solid granite and yawned so vastly that the bed of the valley had dropt into that depth.

Who was Muir, that he dare challenge these long-accepted theories of the scientists? Muir was nothing, save in that he was the human instrument of careful observation, thorough reflection, and accurate reading of the facts; and he lived to see every scientist in the world hastening to declare his belief that he was right and his fellow scientists of the past wrong.

His latter fame has quite obliterated his early exploits as an inventor, but the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, recalling the days at the University, quotes from one of Muir's roommates a few amusing stories of the *Handy Andy* that he was then:

Muir was an early riser and an indomitable worker. He was always making things. He built a model of a sawmill with a self-gigging carriage. His study table was high, like a bookkeeper's desk, with a sliding rack above the top in which his text-books were set, back down.

A catch supported each. His clock-work beneath at a stated time let the book of that hour fall open on the desk beneath the rack. He was great on clocks: there were many of them in many forms. One had a pendulum made with an old-fashioned cent for a bob, hung on a scythe, which in turn was hung in the branch of a bur-oak stub. The works were concealed in the stub.

The bed-tipping arrangement probably attracted most attention. This bed was connected with a clock in such a way that when it was time to get up a knee-joint was released and the bed tipped to the floor, leaving the occupant in a position almost upright. The machine also struck a match, took off the extinguisher for the camphene-lamp and lighted the lamp—when the match was good. Oil-lamps had given way to

camphene, and kerosene was unknown then.

Prof. "John," President J. W. Sterling, was wont at times to bring visitors to Muir's room. He brought one day the distinguished author of the text-books, then used in senior year, a very dignified gentleman. The visitor wanted to try the bed. Muir placed him in it, but wrong end to. When the clock released him, he was head down, to the horror of Professor "John." But the author was amused, and he and Muir fraternized at once.

When Muir taught a country school, in the winter, near Windsor, he used to stay after school to study. He rigged one of his clocks with an old blackboard, some twenty inches square, and adjusted it at a certain hour to tip over a little sulfuric acid, at the mouth of the big square stove, on some sugar, which ignited and started his fire in the morning before he got there.

John Muir's love of trees, developed in the solitude of the years he later spent among them, is best understood from his own words, which have been quoted from one of his books. Our forests, he cried, are in peril, from which only the Federal Government, acting quickly, can save them. And he added:

Any fool can destroy trees. They can not run away; and if they could, they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down, as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark hides, branching horns, or magnificent bole backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primeval forests. During a man's life only saplings can be grown in the place of the old trees—tens of centuries old—that have been destroyed. It took more than three thousand years to make some of the trees in these Western woods—trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving and surging in the mighty forests of the Sierra.

Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time—and long before that—God had cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods; but he can not save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that.

Of John Muir there is yet another aspect, John Muir the man. In the San Francisco *Chronicle*, George Hamlin Fitch, well known on the Pacific Coast as journalist and novelist, says that Muir was an even greater man than naturalist. His great personality could not be missed. Says Mr. Fitch:

When you talked with him you felt instinctively that here was a man consecrated to his great work. Absolutely without any pretense, free from all self-consciousness, he met every one in the simple spirit of brotherhood. All that was necessary to make him your friend was a love of nature. Then, if he was in the mood, he would talk as if inspired of rare days he had spent in Yosemite and rare nights under the stars on the slopes of Tyndall or Lyell. His fine eyes would grow luminous and in them you saw the spirit that made him a revealer of the secrets of the trees and the mountains.

My best recollection of Muir is of meeting him and Robert Underwood Johnson, then and until very recently editor of *The*

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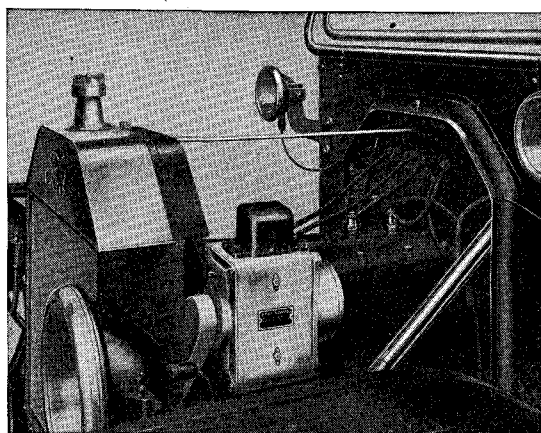
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Century, on their return from a rapid trip to the Yosemite. They took dinner with me in Jules's old restaurant on Pine Street. Muir was in great spirits and he talked as I never heard him talk before or since—with the rapt face of a seer, as tho the vision of the majestic mountains and the great trees that were saplings when Rome was founded was actually before his eyes. That is the way I like to recall him—as a man so moved by the spiritual forces that he actually compelled a careless nation to preserve the Yosemite Valley, the Big Trees, and the Yellowstone Park as an everlasting heritage of the people.

THE GOOD-FELLOWSHIP OF WAR

WHAT the Man from Mars would have to say about the European War would doubtless make savage reading—if he maintains the same sweet reasonableness and sanity on that subject that have been attributed to him in other matters. There are many points upon which his comments and queries would prove most instructive. One of these is suggested in a recent newspaper story, which retails the "social intercourse" between hostile trenches in France and Belgium and the amenities of hostility. What would he say to the amazing fact that these people who are killing and maiming one another exhibit countless times a spirit of friendliness toward, and even affection for, the men of the other side? What, indeed, can any reasoning beings think of this state of affairs—those most of all who spend their waking hours breathing anathemas against a hated foe and who dream at night of demons? There is no reasonable explanation for this queer twist in human nature, save that it is probably as easy to love those we kill as it is to hate those who have never harmed us. As the writer, Herbert Corey, says, in his correspondence to the *New York Globe*, "the only evidence of hatred one discovers on either side is in safe civilian shelter, well back of the lines." A few examples of the fact that "men seem to be killing one another in perfect good nature—almost in fellowship," are given:

Some one told the other day of a Scotch sergeant commanding the guard over a detachment of German prisoners. One prisoner had the toothache.

"Poor mannie," said the Scotchman sympathetically, "I ha' a bit o' wire here. Open yer mouth and I'll soon ha' it oot for you."

Thereby displaying a bit of Christian charity, of a certainty. But the same Scotchman had half a dozen or more notches on the butt of his gun. He explained that, like so many of the better shots, he was keeping a wee tab on the Germans he had killed. Lately his shooting had fallen off. He thought his rifle was out of kilter. He had missed two men lately at less than one hundred yards—fair standing shots.

On one part of the Calais battle-line the German and English trenches have been worked by traverse to within fifty yards of each other. The head that protrudes over either embankment is very apt to be drilled. Therefore the men had to get along on cold

snacks. It was impossible for the cooks to get near them with their buckets of hot stew.

"Let's call it off for the dinner-hour," the English called over the intervening space to the Germans.

The enemy agreed heartily. No Englishman can get hungrier than a German. A daily armistice was agreed to, to begin at a given hour and end at a given hour. A signal for the beginning and end of the daily truce was arranged. So that at 12 and 6 o'clock each day the firing stopt, and the men crawled out of the wet, nasty trenches and sat about in the sun and ate and shouted military jokes across the way to each other. When the hour was over, they returned to their burrows and began popping away at one another's heads.

Both sides are musically inclined. The Germans have the better bands and more of them. Reports from a score of places have told of the evening concert, in which the Germans furnish the melodies and the Englishmen a large share of the applause. This does not happen every evening. But some days the British find themselves absolutely starved for music. By various devices they make their need known to the enemy.

"Let's have a sing-song, what?" is the English way of putting it.

Usually the Germans agree. That evening, after firing has stopt—for a part of this factory efficiency with which war is carried on nowadays prescribes that rifle-firing is of little value after dusk—the German band parades to a point between the lines. There they play until they are tired—German airs for the most part, but invariably mixing in a few of the favorites of their hostile hosts. An especially good band is certain of enthusiastic applause. Sometimes the Germans have only phonographs and no band. The difference is one of degree only. The canned-music hour is amicably enjoyed by both sides.

"We are singing 'Tipperary' all along the line," they told me in Berlin.

It's a catchy little air, is "Tipperary," and the simple words are easily learned. So many of the Germans know English that weeks ago they had picked it up from hearing the fellows in the other trenches sing. They usually sing it better, too, for music is recognized as an aid to the warlike spirit in Germany. The Briton is a singularly toneless bird, but because he likes music he makes an excellent audience. Almost every night, after the day's work is done—these model soldiers refer to fighting as work—some one in the German lines is certain to begin singing the simple little ditties of the Fatherland. If the trenches are near enough a request will be shouted over:

"Won't you sing 'Tipperary' next?"

And so they sing the army song of England, and tired English soldiers sit in the darkness and listen. Sometimes, tho not often, they join. On at least one occasion the artillery duel was called off in order that the singing might not be interfered with. In any case, the big-gun work always slackens with the darkness. It is said that there is no record of either side firing upon the other side's concert. Shells have, of course, dropt among the singers. But then, they came from a distance, and the artillerymen were not held responsible. They didn't know.

It often happens that the opposing trenches have been pushed so near each other that neither side dare attempt rifle-fire. In that case a stalemate is reached.

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The men sit about in the bottom of their trenches, out of danger from everything except exploding shrapnel. They have nothing to do but sit. Days become impossibly long and dull. Then they arrange target-matches. Each side puts up a proper target. The best riflemen on either side take turns in firing. The other men keep themselves hidden, but watch the score. Each side signals the result of each shot. There is a story of one angry rifleman who threw down his gun and started single-handed to storm the German trenches.

"The sanguinary triflers," he roared at his protesting comrades. "They signaled me bull a 7!"

The Englishmen are particularly well supplied with "bully beef" in tins. The Germans all have sausage. As soon as a wounded German begins to convalesce he is placed on a diet of pork sausage and beer. I've seen this in the Berlin hospitals. Sometimes the English digestion rebels at more bully and the German epicure wishes to vary his sausage with beef. So then some hungry man runs up a little individual flag.

"A four-pound sausage for three tins of beef" is the usual ratio of exchange.

A neutral point—marked by a stone or a tree or a dead man—is selected, and the dietitians leave their guns behind and take their food forward. As the processes of war can not be halted just because two men want a change of provender, the exchange is usually arranged upon a company scale. That night there is gluttony in France.

Near Lille a farmer had located his cow-stable in a sheltered hollow. Naturally enough, the shells and rifle-bullets passed safely over the calm bovine heads. The trenchers on either side discovered the lacteal mine awaiting them in the hollow and arranged a *modus vivendi*. Diplomatic representatives from Scotland and Bavaria met and drew lots for the animals. Night and morning, milkmen in kilts and milkmen in greeny-gray visited the hollow and milked the cows. When on the fifth day the German charge swept forward the dour Scotchmen held to their trenches like badgers. The milkman encouraged them:

"Wud ye let they Dutchies ha' the wee coos?" he demanded, angrily.

Two little groups, one German and one French, were entrenched within a few yards of each other in the Argonne forest. Over them hung that frightful odor that is characteristic of war. The wounded were everywhere. The Frenchmen ran up a white flag.

"Will you cease firing for an hour?" they asked. "Our lieutenant is dying, and the noise pains him."

So the Germans ceased, and in a little more than an hour a young man walked forward from the French trenches and bowed like a courtier to the enemy.

"It is over now," said he. "We thank you, for we loved him."

And as the French soldier returned to his men the German captain rose in his place, his hand at the salute.

Even more confusing than the above example of "the good-fellowship of war" is the following account, submitted by an Associated Press correspondent, and appearing in the *New York Times*:

A British soldier relates a remarkable story of how the English and Germans hobbled in the same trench a few miles south of Ypres.

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There were a handful of Germans and a smaller handful of Allied forces. Trenches were but a few yards apart, and in these for more than a week the men of both sides had been bored and inactive. They amused themselves as best they could—exchanging messages, swapping newspapers and tobacco, hurling back and forth greetings and epithets.

More days passed and still neither side received orders either to attack or to withdraw. Some sort of cooperation seemed necessary. Accordingly, the Germans hoisted a white flag, and, advancing under this, entered the Allied trench for a conference. The result was that an agreement was reached that it would be more comfortable for all to live in one trench until one side or the other received orders.

The Germans moved over bag and baggage, and for a number of days all went well. Many of the Germans spoke English or French. Under the strange circumstances friendships sprang up. Both factions dreaded the arrival of a messenger.

One day a messenger came and plans for the renewal of hostilities were hastily made. But the messenger proved to be only a bearer of mail and newspapers for the Germans. All gathered round while a German began to translate the latest dispatches from Berlin. Unhappily for the harmony of the gathering it referred to Ostend by its German name "Kales," and spoke of bomb-droppings on various French towns and of contemplated air-raids on Great Britain.

The English frowned and growled; the French grew excited. Both sides had by agreement laid aside their rifles, but both sides still had their fists. Both used them. A free-for-all fight followed, and the unique compact came to an end.

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"When he hems and haws."

"No."

"When he threads his way?"

"No."

"When he rips and tears?"

"No."

"Give it up."

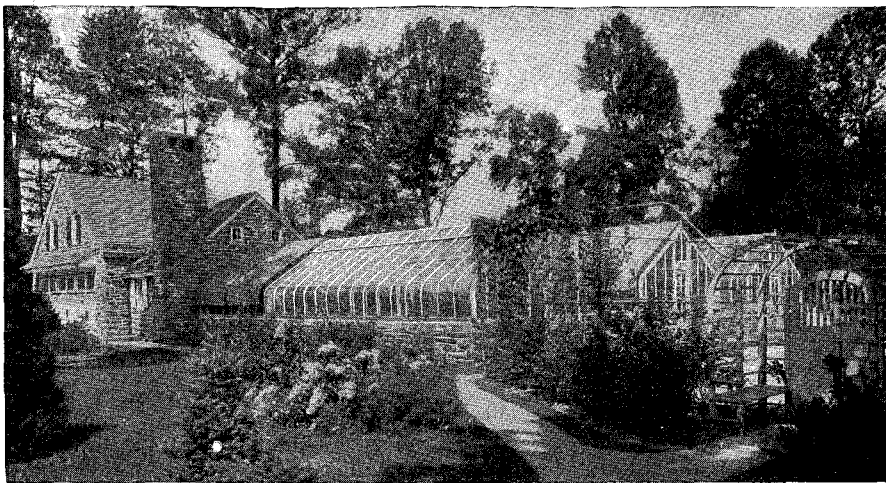
"Never, if he can help it."—*Christian Register.*

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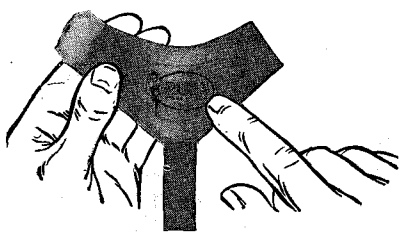
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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

RAILWAY EXTRAVAGANCE IN SWAGGER OFFICES

AMONG other things which the railroads have learned from adversity are new ways in which to economize in their expenditures. In four months of the current fiscal year fifteen roads are said to have saved \$1,418,000 on the cost of moving traffic. Among their neglected opportunities for economy, *The Wall Street Journal* cites giving up the expensive lower Broadway offices which many roads maintain. It doubts the need of fine New York offices for many Western roads. Following are points in the article:

"A president of one of the largest railroads recently 'let out' several attendants who had been ostensibly busying themselves around his offices, but who in reality spent their time alternately dozing, doing odd errands, and performing personal valet service. These men were private-car cooks and porters who when off the road were retained around the offices, and, in fact, spent the most of their time there.

"This gave the president an idea, and he went through headquarters and found a small army of favorite cooks and favorite porters being retained by officials. The president did some more 'firing,' but the best part of it was that he did not stop there. The idea was a big one. He has started experts in to find other leaks. At present all officials other than the general manager have to draft their cooks and porters from the regular dining-car service when it becomes necessary to make a private-car business trip. In a short time there promise to be other minor, but, in the aggregate, big savings.

"This president may even conclude that he can get along without a private office which measures 40 x 30 feet at \$2.50 per square foot, or \$3,000 rental per annum, and that his vice-presidents might possibly be able to get along with 400 square feet each instead of 800 feet, and that secretaries and assistants, etc., *ad libitum*, can work just as well, without being crowded, in less expensive and luxurious suites. Perhaps if the incentive to save becomes acute enough, the \$450 rug in the directors' room could be dispensed with, as also the 25-cent cigars and expensive luncheons frequently set up at these meetings. Even the rental for the directors' room might advantageously be saved if the president's private office is not reduced to less than 800 square feet and can still accommodate ten or twelve directors.

"Certainly, long before the railroad gets to rock bottom, it will occur to the president that it might be just as well to secure offices for his headquarters in some other less expensive locality than on lower Broadway, where rentals are high and no more advantageous than they would be on Fourth Avenue or in Harlem, or possibly Jersey City or Hoboken. At any of these locations the president could possibly construct a modest but comfortable building for the exclusive use of his entire office force with the \$300,000 rental he now pays per annum for his New York offices and save thereby \$200,000 a year after allowing for interest on the cost of the new building, taxes, maintenance, and operation.

"Some of the presidents of Western railroads might be led to wonder why they maintain expensive offices in New York when their nearest rails are a thousand or fifteen hundred miles away. One Western system occupies three floors in an expensive

building on lower Broadway at a rental of \$108,000 per annum and maintains an office force and other so-called requirements which probably brings the total New York expense up to two or three times as much. Another road operating west of the Mississippi maintains offices in New York that require annually \$300,000 from the treasury out West."

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON THE NEW HAVEN'S FUTURE

At a recent meeting of the Twentieth Century Limited Club of Springfield, Mass., President Hadley, of Yale, who for about a year has been a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, spoke in detail of the present condition of that road, and his faith in its ultimate restoration. The present state of the road he described as due to "a combination of some unwise finance with a great deal of unwise operation and unwise politics." Of the securities and obligations issued by the management of the New Haven in the ten years ending in 1913, which amounted to \$360,000,000, one quarter represented refunding operations, one-quarter improvements of the road proper, one-quarter the purchasing of connecting roads and steamship lines, and the remaining quarter, trolleys. While the prices paid for purchases were "high," there was "very little financial irregularity." As for the trolleys, about which so much has been said in criticism, there was, except in the Rhode Island and Berkshire enterprises, "little that could be called recklessness." As for the Westchester enterprise, which has been more severely criticized than any other, President Hadley believes it "was justified by the necessity of controlling an important entrance into New York." He says further on this interesting subject:

"For three or four years all went well. The securities paid dividends, the company's credit and prospects continued good. Then adverse political conditions came into play. The interstate commerce act of 1910 prevented the railroads from raising their rates at a time when everybody else was raising theirs. In 1913 the New Haven road paid \$9,000,000 more for wages and fuel than would have been the case at the prices which prevailed ten years earlier, and received no more for its services. This trouble was felt by railroads throughout the country, but it bore peculiarly hard on the New Haven because this road derived so large a part of its revenue from passengers. Methods of handling freight had become more economical as the volume of traffic increased. Methods of handling passengers became more expensive under the same conditions.

"The authorities of New York State compel the New Haven road to do its commutation passenger business at rates which mean a direct loss of nearly \$1,000,000 a year. The United States Government penalizes the road an equal amount for the carriage of the mails. These three things, taken together, would have involved a serious reduction of the New Haven dividend even if there had been no outside purchases of any kind.

"To meet this deficiency in current income, unwise measures were adopted. Instead of cutting off unprofitable services and paying strict attention to discipline,

the management economized on maintenance. The effect of this false economy was seen in an appalling series of railroad accidents. A change in the headship of the company in 1913 stopt the accidents immediately and gradually introduced much-needed reforms in the operation of the railroad.

"Meantime, two elements had entered into the situation—a commercial depression which greatly reduced the railroad traffic of New England and a desire on the part of the Government to dissolve the system by a prosecution under the Sherman Act. What would have been the outcome of such a prosecution, if the case had come to trial, no one can tell. Under ordinary circumstances the company would have contested the question in the courts and would have had the matter judicially decided. Under existing conditions such a suit would have meant a receivership. The best that the company could do was to obtain a decree which should allow adequate time for the sale of its holdings in other transportation lines, so that the stockholders might obtain a fair price for them.

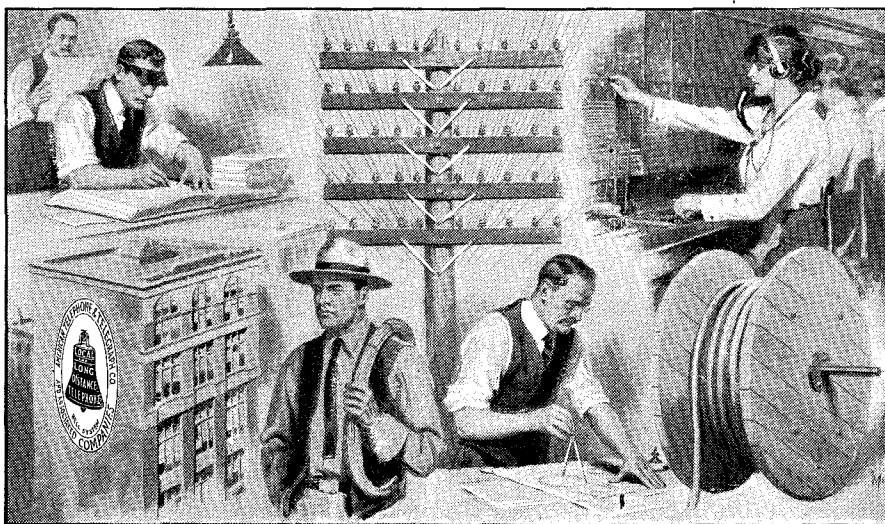
"If the business of the country, and particularly that of New England, should recover from the present depression within a reasonable time, the economies already brought about by Mr. Elliott, coupled with the more friendly policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the road in the matter of rates, are sufficient to insure a substantial surplus of earnings above expenses from the road itself; while the terms of the Supreme Court decree regarding the sale of outside holdings and the excellence of the trustees selected under that decree are such as to give ground for hope that the loss on these properties will be by no means so great as was at one time assumed."

LESS TALK OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Observers of sentiment in Congress since the winter session began have noted a distinct drift away from schemes for public ownership of railways. It is believed that the marked tendency contrariwise in past years has received a distinct check. For one thing, the result of the election is interpreted as an expression of the country's opinion on this subject. And for another, the plight of the railroads with net earnings so low as to threaten dividends has shown how difficult it would be for the Government to make a showing even as good as the roads themselves make. Following are points as to this change of sentiment as set forth in a Washington letter to *The Journal of Commerce*:

"If present indications are any guide, there will be little or no advance in the Government-ownership proposition this winter, and perhaps not for a good while thereafter. The fact that the roads are in such difficult straits for income and need an increase of rates, which most men of any degree of fairness now admit is practically necessary, is taken to indicate that Government ownership would find it hard to cut the rates below what they now are or to make a satisfactory income on the present rates. In this same connection, the mounting costs of railroad valuation—a scheme which is not turning out very successfully as an economic proposition—have 'scared' a good many Congressmen, and they look with more disfavor upon a transportation enterprise which would compel the Government to 'hold the bag' while the public paid the bills.

"Another consideration is the realization that to take over the telephone and telegraph service, as was pointed out by the president of one of the chief companies in the field, would, even on a basis of strict physical valuation, cost more than the Government could pay expenses on, were



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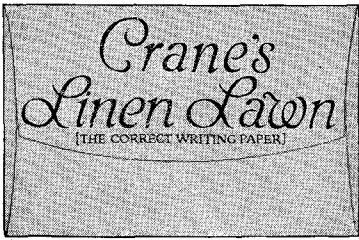
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it to charge lower rates for messages than now obtained. In other words, conservatism in this case has evidently sprung to some extent from greater study and investigation of conditions and simply represents the results of sober second thought.

"Difficulties are being encountered in the actual application of the various propositions for Government undertakings already on the statute-books. One of these was the Alaska railway-construction proposal, which was authorized by Congress, and another the land-leasing enterprise. The difficulties surrounding the actual undertaking of either or both plans on a successful and practical basis have proved to be enormous, and while they have been pushed as fast as could reasonably be expected under the conditions, they have brought about a realization of the very great obstacles in the way of such undertakings. Should further efforts to saddle industrial schemes upon the Government present themselves, they will certainly be met by the facts developed in the course of current experience in preparing to put into effect these large enterprises. On the other hand, the ship-purchase proposition, which seemed at the beginning of its career to have some prospect of success, has been met by the same objections that apply to other Government propositions, with the result that the whole undertaking seems to be hung up with much doubt regarding the chance of getting it started toward a successful passage."

OUR AMAZING ECONOMIC GROWTH

A graphic form of presenting statistics of our economic progress has been adopted by the Bureau of the Census in a publication which it calls "The Statistical Atlas." This work comprises nearly seven hundred maps and over two hundred diagrams, besides comparative figures, etc., for censuses from 1790 to 1910. The subjects covered are population, agriculture, manufactures, mines, cotton, finance, religion, marriage, and the insane. Besides the illustrations there are nearly one hundred pages of descriptive texts. It is believed that the volume will have a far more general appeal than the usual census publications, for by means of it the larger meaning of figures can be obtained at a glance instead of by a close examination. Some of the facts brought out in the volume are noted in *Bradstreet's* as follows:

"The enumeration area of the United States increased from 892,135 square miles at the date of the first census in 1790 to 3,627,557 square miles, including the outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, at the census of 1910. In the meantime the population grew from 3,929,212 to 93,402,151 inhabitants. To put the comparison in another way, while the area of the country was a little over four times as great in 1910 as in 1790, the population was nearly twenty-four times as large.

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"The westward trend of population has been most noticeable. At the time of the first census in 1790, when the bulk of the inhabitants were strung along the Atlantic seaboard, the center of population was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In 1910 the center of population was in the western part of Bloomington, Monroe County, in southern Indiana, a point over 500 miles nearly due west of the first center.

"Turning to agriculture, we find that the number of farms increased from 1,449,307 in 1850, the earliest year for which we find such figures, to 6,361,502 in 1910, and the number of acres in farms from 293,560,614 in the former to 878,798,325 in the latter year. The proportion of farm land improved rose in the same period from 38.5 to 54.4 per cent. In other words, while but a little over three-eighths of the smaller acreage of farm lands was improved in 1850, considerably more than half the larger acreage was improved in 1910. Meanwhile, the value of the farms had so increased that the total in 1910 was over ten times as great as at the middle of the last century, namely, \$40,991,449,090 at the last census, as compared with \$3,967,343,580 in 1850.

"The growth in the value of manufactures has been even more remarkable, the value of products rising from \$1,019,106,616 in 1850 to \$20,672,051,870 in 1910. Statistics covering all kinds of mineral production do not go back beyond 1870, when the total value of mineral products was given as \$218,598,994. In 1910 the total value was \$1,990,911,135, or over nine times as great. The figures here given are, of course, available in the census reports, but the presentation in graphic form of the contrasts they afford will tend to impress the student of economic development and aid his memory.

"The same may be said of such facts as those in regard to the distribution of cotton production and consumption, as to which the census bulletin notes that of the world's mill supply of cotton, three countries contributed more than four-fifths of the world's total. These countries were the United States, which produced 60.9 per cent. of the whole supply; India, which contributed 17.1 per cent., and Egypt, which yielded 6.6 per cent. Of the world's supply the United States consumed the largest proportion, namely, 26.9 per cent., Great Britain being second with 20.6 per cent.; the other principal consumers being, in order, Germany, British India, Russia, and Japan. The attentive reader of the Statistical Atlas will learn from, or have his memory refreshed by, its pages regarding other matters of interest, as, for example, the fact that, with the exception of New Zealand, Australia, and Sweden, all other countries had a higher death-rate than the United States in the period from 1900 to 1911."

His Collection.—WIFE—"John, the bill collector's at the door."

HUSBY—"Tell him to take that pile on my desk."—*Penn State Froth.*

So to Say.—"It must be awful cold outdoors, 'cause Arthur says it is."

"Arthur?"

"Arthurmometer."—*U. of I. Siren.*

Not Agile.—"Why don't you do the modern dances?"

"Oh, I know all the holds, but I can't slip into them quick enough."—*Yale Record.*

Where.—JUDGE—"Where did the automobile hit you?"

'RASTUS—"Well, Jedge, if I'd been carrying a license numbah it would hab busted to a thousand pieces."—*Puck.*



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Bad Bite.—"Well, I see the Germans have taken Lodz."

"I'll bite. Loads of what?"—*Buffalo Express.*

Efficiency.—"I find," confest skimpy little Mr. Meek, "that I do the housework easier and quicker when my wife is not at home to help me."—*Judge.*

Dropt a Remark.—"I had a dreadful fall last night."

"Tell me of it, Egbert."

"My wife was talking; I hung on every word, and then, and then—"

"Yes, yes, and then?"

"Her voice broke!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Doing Them Good.—"Doing well?"

"Yep. Got a business men's athletic class. Tuition, five dollars a year."

"Well, those rates are attractive, but too low to pay you."

"You don't get the idea. They all drop out in about two weeks. Then I start another class."—*Judge.*

At It Again.—OLD LADY—"This be a terrible war, doctor."

HE—"It is, indeed."

OLD LADY—"It's a pity some one don't catch that there old Kruger."

HE—"Ah, you mean the Kaiser."

OLD LADY—"Aw—changed his name, has he—deceitful old varmint?"—*Punch.*

A Close Shot.—It was during a golf-game in Scotland. The first player who drove off was very bow-legged. The second player, unmindful that his opponent was directly in front of him, struck the ball and it whizzed between his opponent's legs.

"Hoot, mon," said the bow-legged one in anger, "that's nae golf!"

"Aweel," said his opponent complacently, "of 'tis nae golf 'tis gude croquet."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

If Ye Ed Had the Nerve.—Last week we received an invitation to buy a bale of cotton. Say, Willibald, the way things are going we'll be lucky if we can buy a spool of cotton. Gee! If we only had the nerve! What we couldn't do! Had we been born with the rind of some people we know, here's what you would find on these pages from week to week:

"On account of the European War the subscription price of this paper has been raised to \$5 a year, cash in advance.

"On account of the loss from import duties, advertising-rates will be increased to 50 cents an inch. Effective at once.

"We are pained to announce that, owing to the almost complete suspension of the importation of chemicals, obituary poems will cost you 10 cents a line hereafter.

"It being impossible to export prunes to Przemysl, notices of church suppers will be charged for at the rate of \$2 each, and two tickets to the supper.

"Resulting from the suspension of regular shipping facilities between this town and Gulf of Obigosh, all pumpkins, apples, potatoes, corn, grapes, etc., brought to this office under the pretext of exhibition to the editor will be seized as contraband of war.

"All persons found owing this paper more than a year's subscription will be shot as spies."—*Axtell (Kan.) Standard.*

The Principal One.—"Are you familiar with the motives of Blinks's new play?"

"Yes; he needed the money."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

True Bliss.—THE PESSIMIST—"The best luck any man can have is never to have been born; but that seldom happens to any one."—*Boston Transcript.*

In London.—"Waiter! Vienna steak, please!"

"Ush, sir; we calls 'em Petrograd patties now, sir!"—*Bystander.*

Detected.—"My dear, did you make this pudding out of the cookery-book?"

"Yes, love."

"Well, I thought I tasted one of the covers."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Dangerous.—"Sssh—this is a gossip place!"

"Sssh—why?"

"Sssh—even the rooms communicate with one another!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Looked the Part.—The Governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said, proudly, "is the head of the State militia."

"Oi t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget, cheerfully. "Ain't he got th' foine malicious look?"—*Southern Woman's Magazine.*

Sweet Simplicity.—THE FALLEN ONE—"Officer, did you see me fall?"

OFFICER—"Yes."

THE F. O.—"Had you ever seen me before?"

OFFICER—"No."

THE F. O.—"Then how did you know it was me?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Puzzler.—The type of youth who indulges in loud clothes and a hat forced back over his ears dropt into the dental chair.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," said the dentist to his assistant.

"Why?"

"How can I tell when he's unconscious?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Cutting.—In a case of slander a lady had gone into the witness-box on behalf of the plaintiff, whose counsel was examining her.

"Now, madam," the lawyer began, "please repeat the slanderous statements made by the defendant on this occasion just as you heard them."

"Oh, they are unfit for any respectable person to hear," was the emphatic answer.

"Then," said the examiner, coaxingly, "suppose you just whisper them to the judge?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Short.—At a time when it was thought that Germany wanted to get a foothold in Holland, Bismarck and the Dutch Ambassador stood watching a review of the German Army. As a well set up body of men marched past the Ambassador said: "Fine soldiers, but too short." Then came the Grenadiers, between six and seven feet tall; nevertheless the Ambassador's comment was the same as before: "Fine soldiers, but too short."

"What does your Excellency mean?" asked Bismarck.

"I mean that we can flood Holland eight feet deep," replied the Ambassador.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Laugh that Won a Battle

A legal battle, stern, hard-fought for days and nights, was near its end. Court, lawyers, jury, tense and weary, could not forecast the result. A deadlock seemed inevitable. The last words were being spoken. One last appeal to the jury remained, an appeal which no one believed would avail anything. **BUT**,—in the last hour of study the night before, one lawyer had thought to dip into a new spring of inspiration—volumes which had just come to his library. Suddenly he found there a magical "open-sesame" for the hard-closed door of opposition before him. When he faced the tired, un-

responsive, unsympathetic jury, he had **just the story** to fit his need for an opening. The set faces of the jury relaxed for the first time in days. Smiles broke through the gloom, and then—A LAUGH! All opposition gone! All indifference vanished! In their place, interest, attention, sympathy! The appeal struck home. The battle was won—**by a laugh!**

When that lawyer returned to his office he gave a place of honor to his set of "The Wit and Humor of America," in which he had found the winning laugh.

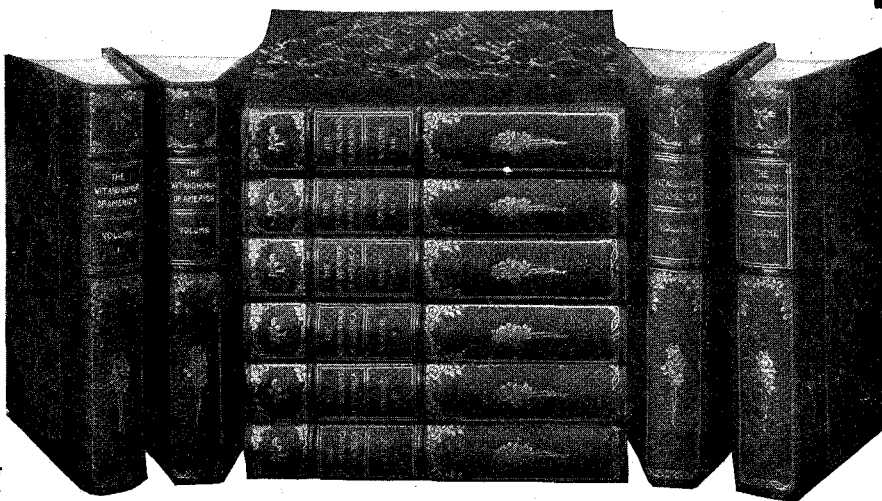
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

December 29.—Germany reports the Russians driven across the border of East Prussia into the province of Suwalki. In Poland the fighting centers about Bolimow, southeast of the Bsura, Inowlodz, east of Tomaszow, and along the Pilica. Southward, between the Vistula and the Pilica and on the lower Nida, Russian successes are reported. In Galicia the Russians are storming the heights southwest of Jaselska, and succeed in driving the enemy back from their position south of Lisko. The Austrians are retreating from the line of Gorlice, Grimmik, and Jaselska.

December 31.—Austria reports great activity on the part of the Russians in Bukovina, tho she claims to be holding the Suezawa River and the mountains to the west.

January 1.—The Russians report the capture of heights near Gorlice, Galicia, after a stubborn resistance by the Austrians.

January 2.—The Germans report the capture of Bolimow in the "Battle of the Four Rivers" (the Bsura, Rawka, Pilica, and Nida), but elsewhere have lost headway. Petrograd claims that German surprise attacks along the Bsura and Rawka fail.

Russia reports the Austrians in full retreat in Bukovina.

January 4.—The Russians are said to occupy the whole of the province of Bukovina up to the Roumanian border, and also an important pass in the Carpathians. They claim rapid approaches on Krakow and deny the capture of Bolimow by the Germans.

January 5.—A new Russian army is reported to be marching against the German position in the neighborhood of Mlawa, in northern Russian Poland, south of Soldau. Petrograd states that a recent sortie from Przemyśl was annihilated.

IN THE WEST

December 30.—Germany reports fighting in Belgium as centering on the town of St. Georges, which the Germans strive to regain. Paris reports severe cannonading in the valley of the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse, the repulse of a German attack at La Tête de Faux, and the consolidation of the French position in Upper Alsace.

December 31.—House-to-house fighting is reported in the towns of Sennheim and Steinbach, in Alsace.

January 2.—France reports slight gains in the Woevre district and in the forest of La Prêtre. Floods and fog hinder operations in the north and west.

January 3.—Germany admits the French capture of the heights and village of Sennheim, in Alsace, and also most of the town of Steinbach, but declares that the Germans are making stubborn efforts to regain the lost ground.

January 6.—Steady tho small gains against the Germans in the Woevre district are reported from Paris.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

December 29.—A battle between the Turks and Russians at Sarikamysh, 30 miles southwest of Kars in Transcaucasia, continues. Northwest of Kars the

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Turks are marching in force upon the town of Ardahan.

December 30.—A German bomb-dropping raid on Dunkirk, in which fifteen are killed, is reported.

The discovery is reported of a smuggling plot throughout the northern Italian cities to carry contraband goods in large quantities through that country and across to Austrian ports, to supply Germany and Austria.

Rome declares that Austria has officially announced the abandonment of the Servian campaign, owing to difficulties to the north.

Russia reports that the Turkish attacks at Olti, 55 miles west of Kars, have been dispersed.

December 31.—Word is received from Venice that the Austrian dreadnought *Viribus Unitis* is crippled by a French submarine, in the Adriatic, off Pola.

King George of England awards his newly instituted Military Cross to one hundred eligible commissioned and warrant officers.

The Government of the Union of South Africa, it is reported, is compelled to enforce conscription in order to deal adequately with the rebellion.

January 1.—Berlin reports the total number of Allied prisoners held in Germany as 8,138 officers and 577,875 men. These are distributed as follows: French, 3,459 officers, 215,905 men; Russians, 3,575 officers, 306,290 men; Belgians, 612 officers, 36,852 men; British, 492 officers, 18,828 men.

January 2.—The British dreadnought *Formidable* sinks in the English Channel. Berlin announces officially that it was sunk by a German submarine.

The Turks take Ardahan, 45 miles northwest of Kars.

January 3.—Two British men-of-war successfully attack the German East-African port of Dar-es-Salaam, effecting considerable damage.

January 4.—Petrograd reports that, of the three Turkish corps in the Caucasus, the one in occupation of Ardahan has been driven back and cut to pieces. Another column, which crossed the frontier near Sari Kamysh, on the road to Kars, after a long engagement with the Russians, has suffered a like fate.

January 5.—Cardinal Mercier is arrested and confined in Malines by the Germans for inciting the Belgians to revolt against German military rule.

MEXICO

December 28.—A battle between Villa troops and Carranzaistas, near Saltillo, is reported, and Villa's occupation of Saltillo is rumored.

January 5.—A Constitutionalist army of 30,000 takes Puebla, after six hours of close fighting.

January 6.—Carranza claims a second momentous victory over Villa's forces, at Marte, near Torreon, with the capture of two trains of arms and ammunition. Reinforcements from Mexico City are intercepted.

DOMESTIC

December 31.—The Senate by a vote of 47 to 12 refuses to strike the literacy-test clause out of the Immigration Bill, and by a vote of 29 to 25 includes members of the black or African race among those excluded from the country.

Clarence H. Howard, President of the Commonwealth Steel Company, of Granite City, Ill., refuses a \$2,000,000 order for howitzer shells for belligerents, asserting a disinclination to profit from human slaughter.

January 2.—The Immigration Bill, with the literacy-test amendment, passes the Senate by a vote of 50 to 7.

Four German reservists are arrested on the Norwegian-American liner *Bergen-fjord* on conspiracy charges for having fraudulently issued American passports in their possession.

January 6.—Washington is informed that the American steamship *Denver*, carrying cotton from Norfolk to Germany, tho her cargo and manifest are certified by the British consul at Norfolk, has been seized by British cruisers and is detained at the Orkney Islands. England has recently declared American cotton for Germany not contraband.

For the sixth time President Wilson receives a committee of equal suffragists, but declines firmly to indorse the amendment now before Congress.

It is announced that the rival theatrical firms of the Shuberts and of Klaw and Erlanger have united in a \$10,000,000 combination, to operate throughout this country and abroad.

Obliging.—A recruit very anxious to join Kitchener's Army enters recruiting-station determined to accommodate himself to any condition required.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. J. R.," Clarksville, Texas.—"What are the exact meaning and etymology of the phrase 'by and large'?"

The phrase "by and large" means (1) In its fulness; in all respects, as, take the thing *by and large*, it is the best of its kind. (2) *Naut.* Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel. Its origin is not recorded. For the etymology of "by" and "large," see these words in your dictionary.

"H. A. V. P.," Portsmouth, Va.—"Are the first six words in the following sentence correctly used? 'We have been referred to you by the Jones Manufacturing Company (Wm. W. Jones, Proprietor), New York city, concerning that firm's financial standing.'"

As one of the meanings of the verb *refer* is "to direct interested persons to some one for information," the LEXICOGRAPHER sees nothing incorrect in the use cited.

"C. S.," McHenry, Ill.—"Kindly advise me which is correct: 'The name of the future wife of Mr. Smith is Mrs. Smith, or *will be* Mrs. Smith.'"

In the sentence you submit the words "future wife" suggest the existence of a *present* wife and the possible existence, at one time, of a *past* wife. Eliminating the present, past, and future phases, we get down to "The name of the wife of Mr. Smith is Blanche Smith." It can not be Mrs. Smith because Mrs. is not a name. But Mr. Smith is not yet married, therefore, one can not use *is*; as the event is to take place in the near future, one must use *will be*. Why not say "Blanche Smith is the name by which John Smith's wife will be known"?

"L. J. L.," Chicago, Ill.—"A states that a person can see without looking; 'B' says it is not so. Kindly let us have your opinion, and if 'A' is correct, an illustration of how it is possible."

That one may see without looking is as true as that one may look without seeing. Dr. James C. Fernald, in his "Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," says: "We may *look* without *seeing*, as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking*, as in case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to look intently, long, and steadily upon an object. To *glance* is to look casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to look with a fixt intensity such as is the effect of surprise, alarm, or rudeness."

"H. C. P.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Where is the original Tuxedo? There must be such a place, palace, or something like the Alhambra. Can you kindly enlighten me? In all my many years of travel over Europe I've never found it."

The word *tuxedo* is derived from the Delaware dialect of the Algonkian Indians. One of the subtribes of the Algonkians was known in the Delaware dialect as the *P'tuksit*, or Wolf, subtribe. Altho this name is a sociomystic term for "wolf," it means literally, "he has a round foot," from *p'tuksiteu*, in which "eu" is equivalent to "o."

"M. S.," Oakland, Cal.—"It appears that the plural of 'dwarf' is always rendered 'dwarfs,' and that of 'calf' is always 'calves,' but that opinions differ when it comes to forming the plural of 'wharf.' American engineers and technical journals seem to prefer 'wharves,' while in England the same classes of writers use 'wharfs.' Why is not the latter form the better? We Americans prefer the shorter or simpler spelling of many words on which the English are content to waste one or more letters, but as between 'wharfs' and 'wharves' the English seem to have chosen the better form."

In English the following nouns in *f* change the *f* into *v* in the plural and add *es*: beef, *beeves*; calf, *calves*; elf, *elves*; half, *halves*; leaf, *leaves*; loaf, *loaves*; self, *selves*; sheaf, *sheaves*; shelf, *shelves*; thief, *thieves*; wolf, *wolves*. The plural of other words which end in *fe* is formed in the same way, as knife, *knives*; life, *lives*; wife, *wives*. These should be considered as exceptions to the general rule for the forming of the plural of nouns ending in *f*, which is the same as that for forming the

plural of any noun whose singular ends in a sound which will coalesce with that of *s*. The following words are examples of this rule: bas-reliefs, briefs, califs, chiefs, clefs, coifs, dwarfs, feifs, griefs, gulfs, handkerchiefs, hoofs, kerchiefs, misbeliefs, mischiefs, oafs, proofs, reproofs, roofs, scarfs, turfs, wharfs. In the United States the tendency of writers for technical journals is to write the plural of the last word as *wharves* in preference to *wharfs*, but the grammarians support the latter form, which Goold Brown characterizes as more accurate. Of the plural of *dwarf* it may be said that altho the form *dwarfs* has prevailed, there was a time when *dwarves* was used, as in 1818, when William Taylor, more famous for having introduced modern German poetry to English readers, told the story of Laurin, King of the Dwarves, in *The Monthly Magazine* (vol. xlv, 26).

"C. M. T.," Oklahoma City, Okla.—"Is it correct to say 'The Court *does*' instead of 'The Court *do*,' or may either the singular or plural be used where the Court is composed of several justices?"

"The Court *does*" is correct when the Court consists of one presiding judge, and "The Court *do*" is correct when the Court consists of several judges in association. Custom, however, favors the singular form.

"T. C. S.," New York, N. Y.—"I was startled recently at seeing a sign 'Mortician' on an undertaker's shop. Is there any reason for such a change? Is the word correctly formed?"

The word "mortician" is a recent innovation due to a need felt by undertakers for a word more in keeping with, and descriptive of, their calling than the word *undertaker*, which, being derived from "undertake," does not suggest any connection with the dead. The word is probably derived from the Latin *morticianus*, which means "that has died," or "dead," plus the English adjectival suffix *-ian*, meaning "of or pertaining to."

"V. C. S.," Montgomery, N. Y.—"Can you tell me the legend of the 'Kilkenny cats,' told in connection with Kilkenny Castle, Ireland?"

The origin of the expression "to fight like Kilkenny cats," which, according to the legend, fought till only their tails were left, has been the subject of many conjectures. It is said to be an allegory on the disastrous municipal quarrels of Kilkenny and Irishtown, which lasted from the end of the fourteenth to the end of the seventeenth centuries. It is referred also to the brutal sport of some Hessian soldiers, quartered in Kilkenny during the rebellions of 1798 or 1803, who tied two cats together by their tails, hung them over a line, and left them to fight. A soldier is said to have freed them by cutting off their tails to escape censure from the officers. Lastly, it is attributed to the invention of J. P. Curran. As a sarcastic protest against cock-fighting in England, he declared that he had witnessed in Sligo fights between trained cats, and that once they had fought so fiercely that only their tails were left.

"R. W. G.," Sudbrook Park, Md.—"I would be obliged if you will let me know through your column what authority there is for the construction invariably used by President Wilson, and, so far as I have observed, by him only, as exemplified in the first paragraph of his recent message: 'War has interrupted the means of trade *not only*, but also,' etc. I have noticed the same thing repeatedly, also, in his 'History of the American People,' as well as in others of his writings."

The construction referred to may be found in Gower's "Confessio Amantis"—

*"Noght onliche of the women tho,
Bot of the chaste men also."*

This work bears the date 1390. The phrase has been traced in use down the centuries to our own time, and among those who have used it may be cited Wyclif (1382); Bishop Hall (1548); Puttenham (1589); Wheeler (1682); Dean Swift (1727); Macaulay (1848); Kingsley (1866). It occurs also in "Cursor Mundi," a famous early English poem of 24,000 lines in the Northern dialect, the date of which has been put as of the thirteenth century, but the manuscript of this poem that is in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, is dated 1425.

"W. R. McS.," Hagerstown, Md.—"What is the correct abbreviation for the word *letter*—*ltr.* or *lre.*?"

The form *lre.* is the singular, and *lres.* or *lett.* is the plural.

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